

APR 1979

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,974

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1979

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Cuba	2.15 Dhs	Madagascar	2.15 Dhs	South Africa	1.000 Rand
Cyprus	2.15 Dhs	Mali	2.15 Dhs	Spain	1.000 Ptas
Dominican	2.15 Dhs	Morocco	2.15 Dhs	Sweden	1.000 Krona
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France	2.15 Dhs	Panama	2.15 Dhs	Thailand	1.000 Baht
Germany	2.15 Dhs	Paraguay	2.15 Dhs	Turkey	1.000 Liras
Ghana	2.15 Dhs	Peru	2.15 Dhs	U.S.A.	1.000 Dollars
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U.S. Goal at Tokyo Summit: Oil Cuts

By R. Gregory Nokes
TOKYO, June 26 (AP) — President Carter ended his pre-summit talks with Japanese leaders by prepared to ask the major industrialized democracies to set specific, individual targets for limiting oil imports through 1980.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said the targets may be set up by enforcement measures. The oil-saving plan has "got to be specific, it will be specific, and it will be a strong signal to the OPEC nations that we do mean business," Mr. Blumenthal said.

The treasury secretary said that Carter will present the U.S. proposal at the two-day conference between seven major industrial nations opens here Thursday.

Refugee Question
also high on the agenda will be an initiative to mount an international effort to resettle Vietnamese refugees.

Mr. Carter said that the United States is prepared to expand its efforts even if others do not.

Before the conference begins, Carter will fly tomorrow to Osaka, a port city of 31,000, about 110 miles southwest of Tokyo, where Commodore Matthew Perry landed in 1854, ending Japanese relations with the world.

Today, after his final talks with Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, Mr. Carter met members of the Japanese Diet (parliament) and attended a Kabuki performance of traditional drama at the national theater.

Private Outing
The outing was not publicly announced and for the first time since arrived Sunday in Tokyo, the president drove through streets that had not been cleared of vehicles.

While the meetings with Mr. Ohira produced no communiqué, an official said the talks were successful and "are symbolic of the new relationship between Japan and the United States."

Mr. Blumenthal said that setting specific import goals beyond 1980 would be difficult because future needs are uncertain. But he said that the United States could set general goals after 1980 if they are reviewed periodically.

Other Response
He said in a briefing for a small group of U.S. reporters that the Japanese had indicated they will support the plan, and French and German response has been favorable.

Mr. Blumenthal also said that he had advanced discussions on the disposal of surplus U.S. nuclear weapons with officials of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, two key members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who said they like it.



Sheikh Maneh Said Oteiba (left), president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is surrounded by reporters asking about price increases as Geneva meeting opens.

Report Shows Decline

New U.S. Data Hint Recession

By Edward Cowan
WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT) — The Commerce Department has circulated to a handful of Cabinet-rank officials its preliminary calculation that the nation's business activity declined in the last three months at an annual rate of 2.4 percent.

A drop of that magnitude, if confirmed by later figures, could warrant being called a "recession," some officials said, although the formal definition of that term speaks of a slide that persists through two consecutive calendar quarters.

If a month from now the first public estimate of the gross national product for the second quarter is anything like the projected figure, it will contribute to an emerging debate within the Carter administration and the Democratic Party about whether, when and how to cut taxes.

The preliminary estimate was circulated last week and obtained yesterday by The New York Times. Senior administration economists acknowledge privately that the latest published monthly data on the economy — showing weakness in consumer spending, house building and capital goods orders — raise the possibility that President Carter will have to reconsider his recent rejection of general tax relief to take effect in 1980.

But it is too early and the data are too fragmentary to talk about a recession, Mr. Blumenthal said.

Mr. Blumenthal said that he would the European plan unworkable and inequitable because it would discriminate against such countries as Japan which import all their fuels. He said that nations reducing their own energy could gain some production while increasing exports.

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The individual country targets could be intended to help reduce oil imports by about 2 million barrels of oil a day, the amount which demand now exceeds supply, he said.

It is this gap between demand and supply that has contributed to the skyrocketing price of world oil.

\$20 Compromise Suggested Big Rise Seen as OPEC Meets

By Ronald Koven and J.P. Smith
GENEVA, June 26 (WP) — The world's major oil-exporting countries expressed their determination today to raise oil prices by the largest amount since they were quadrupled during the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

The oil ministers of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries opened a price-setting conference here to decide where to peg the price of crude oil in a range from about \$18 to more than \$20 a barrel. The head of a major delegation said that Saudi Arabia favored \$17 to \$18 a barrel while Iran favored \$22 to \$23 and that he expected a compromise to be set at about \$20.

It is likely to be the largest single jump in OPEC's official price, now \$14.55 for the "benchmark," Saudi Arabia's highly prized light crude. The last time that such large price increases were discussed was in late 1973, when the price jumped in several stages from \$3.01 a barrel in early October to \$10.95 in late December.

With the exception of Saudi oil, which has been sold at the official price, most oil from the cartel has been selling at about \$18 a barrel in a scrambled price structure loaded down with a variety of surcharges that take a barrel as high as \$26.80 for Ecuadorian oil.

Saudi Goal
A major stated goal of Saudi Arabia, the world's leading exporter, is to restore price unity as a way of resuming the cartel's control over the chaotic international oil market.

On Capitol Hill, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Joint Economic Committee, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, the chairman, and Rep. Clarence Brown of Ohio, the ranking minority member, yesterday said they would support any effort to raise oil prices.

Wherever the price is set, it is certain that the increases will represent a major setback for the industrialized West. Senior U.S. officials have been preparing analyses based on the assumption that OPEC will raise prices to \$20 or more. Administration projections are that an increase of that level would cut the expected growth rate this year of the leading industrial countries as a whole.

Island Camps
Malaysia has 60,000 refugees in island camps awaiting transfer to other countries and more than 15,000 others scattered along the beaches of the east coast. The government threatened earlier this month to expel all of them, but after an international outcry said that they could stay until other countries accepted them but no new arrivals would be accepted.

Deputy Premier Mahathir Mohammed said that Western nations could stop the flow of refugees if they announced they would not accept any more.

Third countries should inform the Vietnamese people that they would not be accepted by any country if they run out, he said.

World Vision, an international Christian organization with headquarters in the United States, announced that it was sending a ship from Singapore into the South China Sea to provide medical and emergency care for refugees. Workmen would be on board to repair refugee boats, a spokesman said.

About 275,000 other Indochinese refugees are in Thailand, Hong Kong and Indonesia, and those countries, as does Malaysia, have said that they cannot provide jobs and homes for them. They expected the United States, France and other Western countries to resettle them.

N.Y. Denied Reserves
In New York, Gov. Hugh Carey said last night that U.S. Energy Department officials had denied his request to use part of the state's emergency gasoline supply for July this week because of what he characterized as an increasingly critical shortage, particularly in the New York City area.

During the day, very long lines of cars continued to curl around the few stations that were open — retail officials estimated that by late afternoon only 20 percent were still pumping — and motorists were routinely facing prices of \$1.10 to \$1.60 a gallon.

New York transit officials said new figures showed the tight supplies of gasoline had forced perhaps 10 percent of motorists into taxis and buses. But the shift appeared to be more related to gasoline availability than price, indicating that the upsurge in transit ridership might be temporary.

2 Boats Run Blockade

More Refugees Land in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 26 (AP) — Two boatsloads of Vietnamese refugees ran a naval blockade today and landed on the Malaysian coast, but the government said that it would send them back to sea as it did nearly 13,000 others in the past week.

A small wooden boat carrying 96 refugees landed on the east central coast of the Malay Peninsula yesterday and another vessel with 21 aboard landed in Kota Kinabalu, on the northern coast of Borneo. Officials said they would be given food, fuel and other necessities, then towed back out into the South China Sea.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told Parliament that a task force patrolling the coast has sent 60 boats with 12,966 Indochinese aboard back to international waters since the government tightened its policy June 18. He said that about 330 boats carrying 55,000 refugees have been expelled from Malaysia this year.

There has been no information on the fate of those sent back out to sea, but relief officials said that thousands of the "boat people" drown when their overcrowded, unseaworthy craft sink.

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Gasoline Shortage Spreading Throughout U.S.

By Lee A. Daniel
NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — The shortage of gasoline, which began on the West Coast and has now reached crisis proportions in much of the Northeast, is beginning to be felt in other parts of the country.

From the Gulf Coast to the Great Lakes region to the Pacific Northwest, more automobile drivers are finding it more difficult to get gasoline. Stations are shortening their daily hours and more of them are closing on one weekend day. Several metropolitan public transit systems have had dramatic increases in riders in recent months.

The crisis began last month on the West Coast, was felt next in the Washington area, and now no other area's problems approach those of the New England and mid-Atlantic states. At the same time, some states are experiencing no noticeable problems.

With the long lines and frayed tempers, there has also been violence. Sunday in Dallas a motorist was shot in the head and was critically wounded by another in a dispute over a place in the gasoline station line.

But the anger has not begun to compare with the violence that still plagues the nationwide strike by independent truckers. Officials

in Bristol Township, Pa., yesterday imposed a state of emergency after two nights of rioting by 2,000 residents who had joined the truckers' protest.

Last week, as gasoline lines began appearing regularly in Houston, there were reports that some angry motorists and service station dealers were facing one another with guns.

The lengthening gasoline lines there, as well as in the New York metropolitan area, also have led to the formation of early morning "breakfast clubs" at some stations: People arise before dawn to be sure they get a good place in the rush-hour gasoline line.

In the major resort area of Rehoboth Beach, Del., the end of the first summer weekend found most of the town's gasoline stations dry. Only four stations were open at 10 a.m. yesterday, and all had lines of 10 to 40 cars.

Even in such places as New Orleans and Indianapolis, where gasoline is relatively plentiful, more service stations are starting their own rationing plans to stretch their fuel supplies to the end of the month. Inevitably, that means shorter business hours during the day and station closings on either Saturday or Sunday. And that almost certainly leads to gasoline lines.



A Minneapolis woman saves fuel and stretches her muscles by skating home with a can of gasoline for her car.

Strictures Hit Hardest at Liberals

Tehran Chafes Under Islam Rule

By David Lamb

TEHRAN — In the Alborz Mountains above Tehran, the peaks are turning brown and bare in the summer heat.

In the city's crowded streets people move slowly, never laughing, seldom smiling. For Tehran is a somber place these days, stripped of all gaiety. It is a city under the gun and the mosque, and to the men who control both, humor and levity do not come easily.

Among the people there is great discontent, expressed sometimes with fear, always with caution. There is a gnawing, uneasy feeling that the revolution may have succeeded only in swapping a forward-looking dictator for a backward-looking one, that the fruits of victory are neither what the people were promised nor what they wanted.

"The shah sacrificed a few people for a country," a university professor said. "But these old men running things today are sacrificing a country for a few people. So who are the winners? Only the fanatics, zealots in the *komitahs* (committees)."

Austere Lives

Such criticism is far from universal, however. Most of Iran's 35 million persons are poor and rural and illiterate. This is their revolution, and the loss of their liberties, the restricted freedom of their women, the move toward national introspection — all this brings little change to their austere lives. They still live with the promise of what is to be.

In a Tehran park an unemployed construction worker, Amir Izazi, 26, held up his shovel and said: "Entertainment? This is all the entertainment I need. Before the revolution, I was not even allowed to come into this park. Now I am building a kiosk here to sell kebabs. That is freedom. Islam is taking care of me."

Komitet headquarters for central Iran is on Cargen (Workers) Avenue, next to a mosque. It is the local guardian and enforcer for the clergyman trying to transform Iran into a pure Islamic society free of foreign influence — influence of the sort represented by the Kentucky Fried Chicken shops that are scattered across Tehran.

The man sitting behind the desk upstairs is about 40 and balding, a civil engineer who quit his job to help overthrow Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi last February. On his desk are a cup of tea and a pistol. Half a dozen young men, swarthy and unshaven, sit nearby, watching the American visitor with more curiosity than hostility, checking their rifles in preparation for the morning patrol.

Martyrs for Islam

"These young men," the man said, nodding toward the revolutionary guards, "are youths who love Islam and are working night and day for Islam. They run everything. They provide security, they settle family disputes, they tell the landlord how much he can charge for rents. They have no fear, only love for Islam. You see, in the philosophy of Islam, becoming a martyr is a great honor."

There is silence except for the man's voice. He speaks of the Islamic utopia, of the day when there will be work for the young and welfare for the old, when all will be equal and united in their love for Islam, when there will be no greed — like that of the businessman in the rumpled brown suit who is being questioned in the hallway outside.

In each of Tehran's 14 committees, the ultimate authority rests with an ayatollah (the word means gift of God). The ayatollah at this

mosque, Kazem Alavi, is an old man with soft, sparkling eyes, a gray beard and black turban indicating that he is a descendant of the prophet Mohammed.

On the wall behind him hangs a picture of the revolutionary patriarch, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 79. His was indeed an uprising of the people. But since coming back to Iran after 15 years in exile in Iraq and France, Ayatollah Khomeini has come under increasing attack for becoming as much a cult figure as the shah, for restricting freedom as forcefully as the shah, for insisting that everyone must share his rigid, uncompromising interpretation of the Koran, the Moslem holy book.

Undeniably, though, his presence has altered individual lives and changed national values. Families no longer vacation together on the beach because swimming areas are sexually segregated. Female singers are no longer heard on the radio because women's voices have been deemed sexually provocative. Husband and wife can no longer pray together at home because it is considered immoral for a woman to bend in the presence of a man.

In the bookstores, illiterate revolutionary guards have confiscated all literature containing pictures of women. More than half of Tehran's 60 or so movie theaters are closed, some burned down by zealots, others turned into mosques. The liquor stores and cabarets are abandoned, many restaurants are shuttered, Western music is forbidden on the radio.

Newspapers, usually heavily censored, must proclaim their political orientation at the top of the front page. Arrests made for political offenses and executions for past association with the shah are common. People are flogged for drinking in private, or kissing in public. When Iranians talk about the mood of their country today they ask journalists not to use their names and they speak quietly, glancing around to make sure they are not overheard.

Liberal Minority

But those who speak the loudest, and those who most resent what is happening, are a relatively small, bitterly vocal liberal minority. They are the merchant, the professional, the educated middle- and upper-class people who believe that Ayatollah Khomeini and his secret Revolutionary Council are turning back the clock to the days of Omar Khayyam.

They have seen Tehran grow into a modern city of 5 million persons in glass-fronted high-rise buildings, and they have seen the oil revenue swell to \$20 billion a year. They have seen a gradual relaxation of the strict Islamic codes, the emergence of their country as a major Middle East power, the switch in national emphasis from yesterday to tomorrow. They neither mourn

the shah nor embrace the ayatollah, but they reminisce about the dreams left behind.

On a quiet residential street in Tehran, Zahra Azimi, 28, opened her door slightly to see if the caller was the American she expected. Mrs. Azimi is a woman of traditional Islamic beliefs who studies the Koran, understands Arabic, prays daily and, in the presence of strangers, wears a chador that covers everything but her face.

She has never tasted tobacco or alcohol, although prior to the revolution she kept a bottle of whisky for guests. Before she was married at the age of 13, the two families involved negotiated the *shirbaha*, or milk price, her mother would receive for having nursed her as an infant. The settlement: \$300, two silver candlesticks and a mirror.

'Bad to Worse'

"Mine is a religion of freedom, a religion of choice," she said. "I've been to Europe and there I removed my chador and wore just a scarf. These are not the Middle Ages and just because you're willing to adapt to changing times or places does not mean you are an unfaithful Moslem."

"But things have gone from bad to worse here. Before we had the Savak [the shah's secret police] and now we have other people who will tear you apart if you mention Khomeini's name wrongly. Do you know that when Mohammed's name is mentioned, Moslems chant once. For this man Khomeini we must chant three times."

In south Tehran, several miles and another world from the Azimi's comfortable home, Jafar Esmail-Zadeh, 26, and his wife, Azizeh, have other worries and similar complaints. Mr. Esmail-Zadeh, an unemployed tailor, had just borrowed \$1.30 from a friend to feed his family for the day and he was four months behind in his monthly rent of \$57. He, his wife, three children and a sister live in a single dark room in a slum known as "the Shallows."

"Even if you chained two dogs in this room, they wouldn't live here," he said. "But there are six of us, six human beings here, sleeping like dogs on the floor."

"Yes, I agree with the ayatollah that Islam means the Koran. If someone steals, you cut off his hands. If he rapes, you kill him. I am proud of the revolution, but I expected it would mean a better life for my poor people and that hasn't happened. My life has gone backward."

He stepped from the room, rubbing his eyes in the bright sunlight outside. A small crowd had gathered by his door and a teen-age komitah soldier, shouting that the American journalist had come to tarnish the name of the revolution, ordered Mr. Esmail-Zadeh to be still. The unemployed tailor said no more. *Los Angeles Times*

In 3d Session on Palestinians

Israel, Egypt Mark Time on Autonomy

By William Claiborne

HERZLYIA, Israel, June 26 (WP) — Israel and Egypt today completed their third round of negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The two sides, without agreeing on a agenda or a declaration of principles.

As both sides appeared to be marking time in anticipation of next month's meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria, the negotiators announced a leisurely schedule

of bargaining sessions that left little likelihood of substantive progress this summer. The next session after the previously scheduled meeting on July 5 in Alexandria will be held Aug. 5 in this Mediterranean resort town, followed by a meeting Aug. 20 in Alexandria.

In the meantime, technical committees will meet periodically but the tone of today's statements by the heads of delegations suggested that both sides were depending on Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to give some impetus to the talks. The Egyptians, in particular, showed no

signs of anxiety over the pace of the talks: giving rise to speculation among some Israelis that there would be no sign of urgency until Israel withdraws its forces and civilian outposts from the Sinai peninsula in the first phase of implementation of the peace treaty.

Israel negotiators sources said, however, that the bargaining teams came close to agreeing on an agenda and probably could have released one by extending today's session. However, the sources said, neither side was dismayed at putting the decision off until the next round of talks.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli delegation, explained the long gap in sessions in August by citing Moslem and Jewish holidays and a conflict for the conference on African unity. In a bland, joint statement, the delegations said that Egypt had introduced "objectives on the process and the future work," while Israel suggested "practical ways and means to advance the negotiations."

While the leaders did not discuss details of the talks, it was understood that Egypt pressed for a broad declaration of principles, while Israel urged a start on negotiating proposed elections for a West Bank-Gaza Palestinian council.

The Egyptian delegates also were said to have urged Israel to begin discussing ways of drawing West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinian leaders into the peace process. Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said he was hopeful that the participation of Robert Strauss, who will head the U.S. delegation, would provide some momentum to the talks. "From experience, we know that the negotiations succeed when the United States is a full partner," Mr. Khalil said.

The negotiators, meeting with correspondents, seemed sensitive to the appearance of wheel-spinning, with Mr. Khalil saying, "We hope that future meetings will contain more substance than the present one."

The acting head of the U.S. team, Ambassador-at-Large James Leonard, said he hoped future sessions will "be more tangible" in results, although he said none of the delegates was concerned by the apparent lack of substantive progress.

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Terrorized residents of Managua run for their lives as government troops attack Sandinista-held area during the weekend.

Rebels Say They Executed 130 Supporters of Somoza

MANAGUA, June 26 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas said today they had executed 130 supporters of President Anastasio Somoza during the last two weeks in the rebel-controlled city of Matagalpa.

An announcement on the Sandinista "Free Matagalpa" radio said that among those killed was Alvaro Valle Salina, brother of Managua's police commander, Nicolas Valle Salina. The radio did not identify any of the others.

It was not known if these executed were among the 60 to 80 prisoners the Sandinistas had previously said would be tried, including 25 to 30 members of the elite Combat Training School Battalion.

Radio Rejoi in Costa Rica said today that the five-member Sandinista Revolutionary junta would go to Panama on an official visit in the near future. No details were available.

For its part, the Nicaraguan government radio today claimed that National Guard troops had "cleaned up" the eastern Managua neighborhoods that have been held by the guerrillas and announced that the guard was ending

Qadhafi to Visit Spain

MADRID, June 26 (Reuters) — Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi will visit Spain next month, diplomatic sources said today. They said the visit would probably start on July 11.

Jews in Nazi Germany Recalled

U.S. Urged to Aid Boat People

By Kathleen Teltsch

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — The plight of the Vietnamese boat people who have been denied havens and turned back to sea has evoked painful memories of the suffering of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany and has sparked a demand by Jewish and Christian voluntary agencies for immediate and extensive governmental assistance.

The Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees, which was formed last year by a group of prominent U.S. religious and civic leaders, was meeting in New York today to plan what appears to be a major lobbying effort on behalf of the refugees.

Members of the commission, which represents all the major voluntary agencies that have been aiding refugees, have agreed to ask the Carter administration to double the number of refugees being admitted to the United States to 14,000 a month, to ask Congress for a \$10-million emergency appropriation and to arrange for U.S. vessels to pick up the refugees and take them to transit camps.

More than 200,000 Indochinese refugees have been resettled in the United States since the end of the Vietnam War. More than 300,000 remain in refugee camps in Southeast Asia.

Pictures Move Public

The focal point of the voluntary agencies' efforts is the International Rescue Committee, which was established in the 1930s to care for refugees from Europe. Charles Sternberg, its executive director, said that the major aid agencies had already indicated their commitment to assist in resettling as many Vietnamese as the administration would admit.

Representatives of a number of the agencies said there had clearly been a reaction by the public to the sight of graphic pictures of the victims, who were reminiscent of the survivors of Nazi death camps.

Elie Wiesel, author of several books on the Holocaust and himself a survivor of the camps, has called on all countries to extend asylum to the Indochinese. Expressing distress at the silence and apathy over the plight of the refugees, he appealed to governments to act "now, before it is too late."

"We are outraged at the sight of people set adrift with no country willing to welcome them ashore," he said. "We are horrified at the imposition of quotas which exclude women and children in the full

Paris to Send Ship, Plane For Refugees

PARIS, June 26 (AP) — Paris has decided to charter a ship and an aircraft to retrieve 1,500 Southeast Asian refugees as rapidly as possible, Mayor Jacques Chirac said yesterday.

All parties represented on the city council except the Communists, who abstained, voted for the measure.

Mr. Chirac asked the French government to give all possible diplomatic and administrative support to the city's plans.

Secret U.S. Data Predict Approach of Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

terday called for tax relief next year designed to encourage savings and investment.

Sen. Bentsen recommended an overall cut of roughly \$20 billion, with half of it going to business, instead of the traditional one-third. Rep. Brown, fiscally in the gross, and he suggested that Congress approve tax relief for extra savings that individuals might realize from a tax cut.

Rep. Brown, asked if he was abandoning the Republican plan for a bill that would mandate tax cuts of 10 percent a year for three years, replied, "I'll take any kind of tax cut I can get, and the average American feels the same way."

Pressed about whether they were, in effect, recommending a larger budget deficit, both members of Congress argued that their prescription would restore the long-term vitality of the economy. They did not deny that the immediate effect would be to swell the deficit.

The possibility of an outright second-quarter decline in the gross national product will also make it more difficult for the administration to win congressional support of its proposals to trim revenue-sharing payments to the states.

The Commerce Department reported that, after adjustment for inflation, sales to ultimate consumers — called "final sales" in the national income accounts — slid at an annual rate of 3.3 percent in the second quarter. The department projected a brisk second-quarter rise for business inventories, which offset some of the loss of final sales in the calculation of gross national product.

The inventory figure, however, was based entirely on April data. If, as appears likely, the April buildup was involuntary — the result of an unexpected loss of sales and factory shipments — then May and June inventory figures presumably would be much weaker, making the overall decline in gross national product greater.

The department calculated that federal spending for goods and services was reduced in the spring quarter, which is just what the Carter administration had aimed for as part of its anti-inflation strategy. Military spending rose and nonmilitary outlays fell, a pattern for which Mr. Carter has been criticized by the liberal wing of his party.

State and local spending rose by about 3 percent, according to the Commerce Department.

The department estimated that inflation for the entire economy accelerated to a 10.4 percent annual rate from 8.9 percent in the first quarter.

The Consumer Price Index has been climbing recently at an annual rate of about 13 percent, but it excludes the business equipment and government sectors, where inflation has been somewhat slower. A second measure, the fixed-weight price index for GNP, showed first- and second-quarter inflation rates of 9.7 and 9.8 percent.

After allowing for price inflation, the department's figures showed second-quarter declines for consumer spending for durable goods, nondurables and services. Foreign trade was another, but small, source of weakness.

The department estimated second-quarter GNP at an annual rate of \$231 billion, compared with \$227 billion for the first quarter. But adjusted for inflation, there was a dip at an annual rate of 2.4 percent.



Elie Wiesel

knowledge that such a policy of exclusion can be a sentence of death. As chairman of President Carter's Commission on the Holocaust, he called on the administration to take the lead in coming to the aid of the

refugees and "to learn from the history of the Holocaust not to err again."

Although UN officials are moving toward the convening of an international conference in Geneva next month on the refugee crisis, the preparations have been slowed by differing opinions among the nations. The split is over whether the meeting should take a purely humanitarian approach, dealing with emergency relief and matters of asylum, or should also try to exert pressure on Vietnam to stop the exodus of refugees, most of whom are ethnic Chinese.

Another reason for the delay has been the desire of various governments to insure that the conference will result in real aid to the refugees. Mr. Carter will be discussing the issue during his current visit to Japan.

The delays in international action have spurred offers of aid to the refugees from the public, according to representatives of the voluntary aid agencies.

U.S. Learns Russia Is Developing 3 New Types of Heavy Bombers

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP) — A Russian official has disclosed that the Soviet Union is developing three new types of heavy bombers. U.S. sources said yesterday. They added that the news "took our folks by surprise."

The government sources, asking not to be named, said a Soviet negotiator made the disclosure during technical talks before the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in Geneva last week.

The Russians may not decide to build all three new types, the sources said. It is thought they will pick at least one to replace aging Bear and Bison bombers.

U.S. intelligence officials have said previously they believed the Russians were working on one new type of long-range bomber expected to be comparable to the U.S. Air Force's planned supersonic B-1, which was canceled by President Carter two years ago.

The newest Soviet bomber in operation, the swing-wing Backfire, was a center of hard bargaining between U.S. and Soviet negotiators on SALT-2. Pentagon officials indicated the Russians did not give much information in Geneva about the new bombers. However, the sources said that as far as they knew, none of the bombers had been test-flown. They would be a generation more advanced than the current U.S. supersonic B-52 bomber, the sources said.

Pentagon Hopes to Match Soviet Backfire Bomber

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP) — Air Force leaders are hoping to use the SALT-2 agreement to create movement within the administration in support of a U.S. version of the controversial Soviet Backfire bomber.

Although the White House and Defense Secretary Harold Brown are taking a neutral public position on the hotly debated proposal to turn the F-111 into an intercontinental bomber, it is being strongly pushed by the Strategic Air Command and their allies in Congress.

The SAC plan would give the fighter-bomber, originally conceived in the early 1960s as the TFX, a strategic capability to reach the Soviet Union from U.S. soil. Taking advantage, however, of the SALT loophole created for the Soviet Backfire, it would not be counted as a strategic weapon subject to the treaty's weapons limitations.

In closed Senate testimony given earlier this year and released last week, Gen. Richard Ellis, SAC commander, said the modified F-111B "would effectively offset the oncoming of the Backfire from SALT-2."

SALT-2 opponents want the treaty changed to require the Backfire to be included as a strategic weapon since, they argue, it could reach some portions of the United States from Russia.

At Vienna, after a heated exchange, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev gave his oral assurance that only 30 Backfires per year would be built. In a written statement, Mr. Brezhnev said Backfire was "a medium-range bomber" that would not be given "the capability of operating at intercontinental distances."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, until earlier this year and released last week, Gen. Richard Ellis, SAC commander, said the modified F-111B "would effectively offset the oncoming of the Backfire from SALT-2."

The quick upgrading of the F-111 is needed, according to Gen. Ellis, to generate a larger retaliatory force in the early 1980s, when according to the administration's estimates, U.S. land-based ICBMs theoretically would be vulnerable to a Soviet first-strike attack.

The SAC proposal was presented to the Pentagon earlier this year for inclusion in the fiscal 1981 budget, which is in the early stages of preparation. It contemplates modifying 69 of the Tactical Air Command F-111As that belong to SAC.

Were the United States to go ahead with the F-111B program it could create for the Soviet Union more of a threat than the Backfire poses to the United States.

Backfire, as now constructed, has no refueling capabilities. Therefore any mission to the United States would not permit it to return to its home base. In addition, the Russians currently are keeping Backfire at airfields that place them off of U.S. range.

The proposed F-111B, on the other hand, could be refueled thus could reach anywhere in the Soviet Union and still return to the United States.

Syria Sentences 18 to Gallows
DAMASCUS, June 26 (AP) — State security courts have sentenced 18 terrorists to death as part of a crackdown on extremism after a rightist attack on a military training school, official sources said.

President Hafez al-Assad was reported reviewing the hanging of corpses imposed on the 18, although they were not involved in the massacre of more than 30 cadets at the army artillery school in the northern city of Aleppo on June 16, Syrian Dabagh announced a crackdown on the underground Moslem Brotherhood organization Friday when he confirmed the massacre had taken place.

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Nuclear Safety Lab Plagued by Mishaps

By Molly Ivins

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 26 (NYT) — The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory was set up by the federal government in 1949 to test the efficacy and safety of various types of nuclear reactors, matters of heightened concern since the accident on March 28 at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa.

But the laboratory has had five nuclear accidents, including four core meltdowns, and a "criticality," as well as some incidents and minor problems in the transportation and storage of nuclear wastes. Three persons were killed at the laboratory in 1961, the only known deaths from a nuclear reactor accident.

Scientists at the laboratory said that none of the accidents posed any threat to local residents because the 893-acre site in the desert northwest of here is isolated and its reactors are one-fifth the size of the reactors at Three Mile Island. They concede, however, that their workers have been endangered.

Last Oct. 17, the shift supervisor at the chemical processing plant was watching the sixth game of the World Series on television. Reggie Jackson of the Yankees had just hit a home run in the seventh inning, when the uranium fuel in a 12-foot, dumbbell-shaped processing column began to approach critical mass — the minimum amount of fissionable material that can sustain a nuclear chain reaction.

A few minutes later, with the Dodgers' hopes fading in the ninth, a chain reaction started in the processing column. High-radiation alarms started ringing. The control room operators shut down the

plant and went to a sheltered area. A burst of radioactive gas went up the plant's smokestack.

According to an investigation by the Allied Chemical Corp., the owner of the plant, the "criticality" — spontaneous fission that occurs when there is too much uranium fuel in a container — would have occurred whether the shift supervisor had been paying attention or not.

Seven other shift operators who were not watching the game also failed to check some of the plant's monitoring devices. It is not a required task. There was no danger of an explosion because a chain reaction will not continue if the particles are not in the right geometric order. Nevertheless, the baseball fan was dismissed for professional conduct.

The shift workers were evacuated and the plant was closed for a week but, according to the Allied report, the radiation monitoring badges indicated that there had been no exposures of consequence.

1961 Accident

There is still a debate over what caused the laboratory's worst accident. On Jan. 3, 1961, researchers were working on a low-power portable reactor for the Army. In a shutdown for routine maintenance, a steam explosion occurred in the reactor when the central control rod was manually withdrawn beyond the established limit.

Three men in the maintenance crew were killed by the explosion, and the reactor core was destroyed. Although a large amount of radiation was released into the reactor building, little escaped the building. The reactor later was dismantled.

Immediately after the explosion, safety devices were installed on all reactors that prevent the control rods, which regulate fission activity in the core, from being drawn out too far. In 1971, a memorandum on the accident mentioned a "murder-suicide" theory that led to apparently unfounded speculation by the press about a love triangle involving two of the workers. But, according to Dick Blackledge, the laboratory's assistant manager for public affairs, there was no evidence of sabotage.

Richard O'Brien, one of a group of experts assigned to investigate the explosion, said, however, that simulations showed that the rods could not have been pulled out as far as they were by accident. Mr. O'Brien is now director of security, health and safety for EG & G Inc., the largest of the contractors that carry out experiments at the laboratory.

But John Byrnes of Clinton, N.Y., the father of one of the three workers killed in the explosion, said that his son had mentioned that the control rods had been sticking. Mr. Byrnes said that he believed the three men were pulling on a stuck control rod that, when it came free, came out too far.

Safety Record

Officials at the laboratory express pride in its safety record. Paul Ruhier, the chief of the laboratory's radiological safety branch, said: "We've lost more people in construction accidents than in nuclear accidents. Gravity is our worst enemy, not radiation. People fall off ladders or things fall on their heads."

Mr. Ruhier and Mr. O'Brien emphasize that background radiation on the Earth's surface is frequently higher than the amounts that they are trying to contain at the laboratory site. "If we could measure things like lead, asbestos and benzene as precisely as we can radiation, I feel there would be more worry about those," Mr. O'Brien said.

EG & G, which has 4,000 employees, has been using an experimental radiation safety program since 1972, and company officials say that it works well.

The new federal limit for exposure to radiation is five rems a year. But EG & G has set a limit of 500 millirems per worker each year. As a result, exposure levels have declined steadily. Mr. Ruhier said that the highest individual exposure at the laboratory was three rems a year. A rem, or "roentgen equivalent man," is a standard measure of radiation exposure. A normal chest X-ray exposes a person to about 30 millirems.

U.S. Chemical Truck

Ruptures; 35 Treated

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 26 (AP) — Thirty-five persons were hospitalized last night after a valve in a 600-pound cylinder of hydrogen chloride ruptured at a truck terminal south of here, authorities said.

Richard Carter, Lowndes County director of civil defense, said only one of the hospitalized persons was not released later. He was listed in satisfactory condition today. Hydrogen chloride can cause blistering of the lungs if inhaled and can burn skin and eyes. The leak was under control today.



JUST JOKING — U.S. comedian Bob Hope and an English-speaking Chinese comedian made a routine yesterday at Peking's Democracy Wall, where Chinese for several months had been free to put up wall posters critical of the government. Hope asks for a translation of the poster; it turns out to be an advertisement for a restaurant. Hope is taping a three-hour show.

High Court Limits U.S. Identity Checks

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 26 — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that police may not stop a person on the street and ask him to identify himself unless they have a reasonable suspicion that he is engaged in criminal activity.

The justices also held, 6-3, if law enforcement officials have a "reasonable suspicion" of a person who refuses to identify himself, they have the right to arrest him and to use any evidence that they obtain.

Two decisions written by Chief Justice Warren Burger, the court upheld constitutional standards governing state laws and local ordinances that require citizens to identify themselves to police who they are or what they are doing. The justices decided such laws violate the Fourth Amendment's ban on unreasonable searches when they are applied to

persons not suspected of misconduct.

The decision is the second this term in which the court has placed strict limits on the ability of police to make routine identification checks. Last March, the court decided that police may not stop motorists on the highway to examine their licenses and registration papers unless there is reason to believe that a law is being violated.

Strong Dissent

The court's second ruling yesterday, allowing police to search a person once they have arrested him on reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, provoked a strong dissent by Justice William Brennan Jr., the court's leading defender of civil liberties.

"Individuals accosted by police on the basis merely of reasonable suspicion have a right not to be searched, a right to remain silent and, as a corollary, a right not to be searched if they choose to remain

silent," Justice Brennan wrote in an opinion joined by Justices Thurgood Marshall and John Stevens.

The cases in which the justices ruled arose when police in Detroit and in El Paso, Texas, arrested persons who had refused to identify themselves or respond to officers' questions.

In the Texas case, police stopped Zachary Brown in 1977 as he was walking down an alley toward another man in a section of El Paso that police called a "high drug-problem area." Law enforcement officials later acknowledged that they had no specific reason to believe that Mr. Brown was breaking the law. But they asked him who he was, and when he angrily refused to answer they arrested him. He was convicted and fined \$45 plus court costs under a state law making it illegal to refuse to identify oneself.

Detroit Case

The Detroit case involved Gary DeFilippo, who was questioned three years ago when police found him in an alley with a young woman who, Justice Burger noted, "was in the process of lowering her slacks." When police asked DeFilippo who he was, he identified himself as "Sgt. Mash" of the Detroit Police, then refused to give his name. He was arrested for failing to identify himself. When police searched him, they found an illegal drug.

DeFilippo was charged with possession of the drug. A year later, the Michigan Court of Appeals ruled that the Detroit ordinance permitting police to arrest a person who refuses to identify himself was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reversed that ruling. At the time police arrested DeFilippo, Justice Burger wrote, the Detroit ordinance had not been declared unconstitutional. Therefore, the arrest was proper and so was the search.

In a third decision by Justice Burger, the Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, yesterday that states have the right to suspend a person's driver's license automatically when police report that he refused to take a breath-analysis test.

© Los Angeles Times

Libel Decision Overturned

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP) — Members of Congress can be sued for libel for statements made in press releases and newsletters, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In an 8-1 decision, the court overturned a lower court ruling that Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., could not be sued by a researcher, scientist who claimed that he had been defamed in one of the senator's "Golden Fleece" awards for wasteful government spending.

Justice Burger, speaking for the majority, rejected the lower court's contention that the "speech or debate" clause of the Constitution, which prevents members of Congress from being questioned about their legislative activities, grants absolute immunity from libel suits.

Instead, the chief justice held that the clause must be narrowly interpreted to cover only "individual and collective expressions of opinion within the legislative process." He wrote: "Newsletters and press releases, by contrast, are primarily means of informing those outside the legislative forum; they represent the views and will of a single member. It does not disparage either their value or their importance to hold that they are not entitled to protection of the speech or debate clause."

Equal Application

Associate Justices William Brennan Jr., Byron White, Thurgood Marshall and John Stevens joined the majority in holding that all two-parent families regardless of which parent is unemployed.

The dissenters on this point said that the court should have left to Congress the decision of whether to extend the program or simply to drop it. The dissent was written by Associate Justice Lewis Powell and joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices Potter Stewart and William Rehnquist.

S. Court Gives Mothers Equal Unemployment Aid

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that if the government pays benefits to families in which the father is unemployed, it must pay the same benefits to families in which the mother is unemployed.

The decision was a defeat for the federal government. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare had argued that even though the program at issue, Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Parents, distinguished between parents on the basis of their sex, it did so unconstitutionally.

The justices unanimously rejected that argument. They affirmed the decision of a U.S. District Court in Massachusetts, and held that the program's failure to provide benefits when the mother is unemployed unconstitutionally discriminates against women as a class.

Future of Program

But the court divided, 5-4, on what that finding should mean for the future of the program. Frequently, a finding of unconstitutionality has the effect of wiping a law off the books. But in this case, the lower court had ordered the constitutional defect cured by extending the benefits to families with unemployed mothers.

In an opinion by Associate Justice Harry Blackmun, the Supreme Court narrowly agreed, holding that "an injunction suspending the program's operation would impose hardship on beneficiaries whom Congress plainly meant to protect."

About 300,000 children now receive benefits under the program, the cost of which is shared by the federal government and the 26 states which have chosen to participate.

The basic welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, provides benefits only to needy families in which one parent is dead, incapacitated or absent from the home. Congress enacted the unemployed fathers option in the 1960s as a way of removing the incentive for a father to desert his family to make it eligible for welfare.

Trust Suit Against OPEC

Deferred in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (NYT) — Federal Judge Andrew Hauck today deferred until Aug. 20 a suit on the politically explosive trust suit brought by the International Association of Machinists, Aerospace Workers Union and the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries.

The issues to be decided are the effect of the Los Angeles court's decision in the case, the immunity of foreign countries operating in the oil field and the right of consumers to sue foreign entities for damages.

The suit seeks to prevent oil companies from passing on further price increases to U.S. consumers and also monetary damages to the nation's third-largest union.

At issue are OPEC relations and the right to sue the legal limits of Foreign Immunities Act of 1976.

Judge Hauck, who is known as a liberal jurist, issued a 13-page order yesterday requesting that each of the 13 members be notified again of the suit against them and telling them to respond.

HEW to Reduce Medicaid, Welfare After Senate Fails to Prevent Cuts

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will cut Medicaid and welfare payments to states by \$831 million next week after the Senate failed yesterday to take action to avoid the cuts.

In an appeal last week, HEW Undersecretary Hale Champion told Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the cuts would begin on July 1 unless Congress provided help.

On the floor yesterday, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., talked briefly about the problems that would result from the cuts, but neither offered an amendment. Sen. Magnuson said, "I do not think that this last-minute business belongs in a supplemental bill."

HEW intends to reduce Medicaid grants by \$420.8 million and Aid to Families with Dependent Children by \$410.2 million for the last quarter of fiscal 1979 because of the Michel amendment named for Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., which last year instructed the department to cut its spending by \$1 billion in programs where waste, fraud and abuse had been found.

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Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.

MERIT



Will Be Cruise Ship

Saudi Sells Liner France To Norwegian Company

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 26 (IHT) — The liner France was sold today by Saudi businessman Akram Ojeh to a Norwegian shipping company, Klostros Rederi, and is being renamed the Norway.

The sale was confirmed by Knut Klostros in a telephone conversation from Oslo. Mr. Klostros, 50, said: "We have bought the France and we are going to use it in our cruise operation in the Caribbean. The sale was finalized today through a French broker, Barry Salles, who acted as middleman between Mr. Ojeh and ourselves."

Mr. Klostros, whose company was founded by his grandfather in 1905, said that the sale would be announced Thursday in New York.

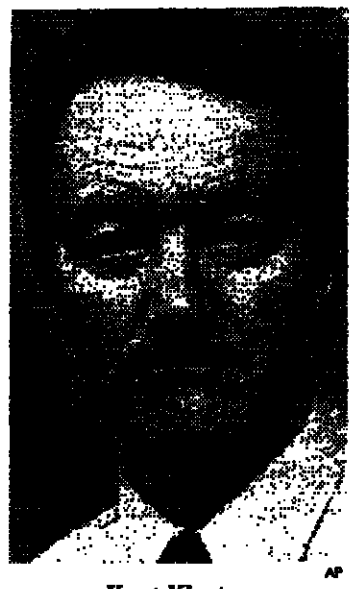
The main job, Mr. Klostros said, will be not so much in the accommodations, although we'll have to refurbish the cabins, beds, furnishings, but it's more a question of opening the ship a little more on the outside to make for more deck space, for we're going to have cruises all the year around.

He said: "There will be only one class and our whole concept here is based on mass cruises. We sell to the average American, not the deluxe one. On the average, it comes to a little over \$100 a day."

More Deck Space

Mr. Klostros, who, with his cousin in Christian Klostros, owns four other cruise ships, said the fleet can accommodate 3,000 passengers. With the France, the number will go up to 5,000.

Mr. Ojeh bought the France in 1974 after the liner's transatlantic service was suspended by the French government. At the time, he said that he intended to convert the vessel to a floating hotel.



Knut Klostros

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French Weekly Discloses Giscard's Financial Data

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 26 (IHT) — A French newspaper today disclosed the salary of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing — 342,098 francs (\$80,116) — and said that he apparently owned corporate shares last year on the French stock exchange.

The newspaper, the Canard Enchaîné, an investigative and satirical weekly, said that it had obtained a copy of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 1978 income-tax assessment containing the information.

France does not make public the president's salary (which turned out to be less than the salaries of several chiefs of state-owned enterprises), and French officials are not required to reveal their personal finances.

The Canard said that, besides a private income of 303,806 francs (\$71,115) on real estate, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had an income last year of 180,565 francs (\$42,286) in

dividends and interest. His stock portfolio grew by 181,962 francs (\$42,614) last year, the newspaper said.

No Capital Gains Tax

It is impossible to know from the tax return whether or not he made a profit on the stock market since France has no capital gains tax. French taxpayers are simply required to show the amount of their share acquisitions.

While acknowledging that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing apparently had complied with French tax laws, the Canard Enchaîné called on the president to disclose his personal holdings in companies in order to prove that he was not benefiting from inside knowledge about big government orders.

Judging by the tax data, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's stock portfolio is worth about 3 million francs (\$700,000), and his holdings in real estate — including buildings and rural property — are extensive, the newspaper said. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing is wealthy in her own right.

The newspaper did not report how much tax Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pays. It published a facsimile of his tax bill, but blacked out the figure for the total payment due. By disclosing it, the Canard would be liable to pay a fine equal to the tax due.

That punishment was imposed after the same newspaper, in 1972, published the tax return of then-Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and accused him of evading taxes.

GAO Aiming At U.S. Army Gun Policies

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP) — Congressional investigators are trying to stop the Army from spending \$10.2 million for 1,530 machine guns because they've found that the Navy and the Air Force have 5,000 excess models of the gun.

The General Accounting Office, Congress' investigative arm, was examining military procurement practices at the request of Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, senior Republican on the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, when it learned of the machine gun contract. The GAO said it had recently learned of the surplus models in Navy and Air Force inventories and had been informed that they could be repaired and modified for Army use for about \$600 per gun.

"It would cost \$918,000 to repair and convert enough of the excess guns to replace the Army's planned 1,530 buy," a GAO spokesman commented. "Therefore, it appears the Army could save over \$9 million." Sen. Percy said, "It is ironic that we have the apparently technological capability to determine how many nuclear warheads the Soviets have hidden underground and underwater, yet we can't even keep track of how many machine guns are sitting on our own shelves."

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'Boss Says We Have a \$5 Limit'

Gas Jock Gets Line on Frustration

To get an idea of what a "gasoline jockey" goes through in these days of short supplies and long lines, The New York Times assigned Fred Ferretti to work for a day at a station in New Jersey. Here is his report.

By Fred Ferretti

PASSAIC, N.J., June 26 (NYT) — "Fill it up," Maroon Chevrolet said, smiling and handing over the keys to her gasoline tank lock.

"Can't," I said. "Sorry, Boss says we have a \$5 limit. But he said to say 'he's getting more gas on Wednesday.'"

"Come on," said Maroon Chevrolet, "I need a tankful. I'm going to Massachusetts."

"I couldn't have told you that last week," I said. "I just began work here today."

"Well, somebody did."

"Sorry, but we're trying to see that everybody gets some gas. You'll probably find a station open on the way to Massachusetts."

"Hah!" snorted Maroon Chevrolet, and she threw a \$5 bill out of her car window and screeched off.

Maroon Chevrolet was car No. 35 or 40 on a 300-car line that began to build well before 3 a.m. yesterday along Brook Avenue, leading into Andy Kassa's tiny yellow-stucco Texaco station at Brook and Broadway in this northern New Jersey community.

Some, like Dark Blue Oldsmobile, Green Chrysler and Light Blue Datsun pickup, had parked next to the pumps overnight, set their alarm clocks for 4 a.m. and then walked to the gasoline station while it was still dark Monday morning.

The line at Kassa's Texaco is duplicated at gasoline stations in much of the Northeast, and the motorists are angry, confused, exasperated, weary, mistrustful, shy and disingenuous — are probably typical of those waiting on line everywhere for their limited rations of fuel.

To experience what so-called "gasoline jockeys" have been going through these last weeks, I worked for a day for Andy Kassa, pumping gasoline and listening.

Gray Plymouth inched into the space next to the unleaded pump — Andy was selling regular at 90.9 cents a gallon, unleaded at 94.9 and highest at 99.9 — and said, "You Andy? I'm the one who phoned yesterday. Your wife tell you?"

Before I could answer, Andy, a thin, unperturbable fellow, looked up, pump hose in hand, and said, "It's nothing against you, fellow, but you and a hundred others phoned yesterday. We got a \$5 limit."

Some motorists, old customers who remember that Andy Kassa had been their gas dealer since before 1973, were given more than the limit and allowed to break through the line, and Andy didn't mind if anybody knew it.

"They're here all the time. They give me their maintenance work. They buy their tires and batteries from me. They have their oil changed here. They deserve the treatment I give them."

But most of the 300 cars that inched their way through the line from 5 a.m. until just before 10 in the morning, waited their turns and received \$5 worth of gas, or, as his supply began to dwindle, \$4 worth — a limit that was set after the first two hours of pumping.

New Gray Chevrolet asked for more than the limit and I told him I couldn't do that and he told me a story.

When he picked up his new car the other day he found just a "couple of gallons in the tank." He said he told the dealer he wanted a full tank or he wouldn't take delivery, and the dealer "looked at me and said, 'So don't take it.'"

Old Tan Chrysler asked for more as well.

"Can't," I said. "The limit is \$5."

"That \$5 limit sign wasn't up when I got here this morning," he said. "Andy put it up at 5 o'clock," I said.

"One guy in line bought \$15," he said. "I know. There was no limit sign. What you're doing is unethical. You guys got a tough job, I know, but hell, that's not right."

And he did not believe me when

I told him that I had not sold somebody \$15 worth of gas.

A controller employed at La Guardia Airport was given an extra \$2 worth by Andy, who felt "it was important that he get it." And a truck driver who asked for \$5 worth instead of \$4 because he had a freelance moving job in Haledon was given the extra dollar's worth.

"You gotta gauge," Andy said. He was generous to the few cars on line that took high-test gas — he called them "the airplanes" — only because they were so few.

One of them was a new black and red Buick, driven by a retired person, who said: "I'm doing this for my son. He works. I'm retired. So I wait in line. I have nothing else to do. But when I go home I'll take a shot and go to bed. I'm tired."

The only real argument came from Gold Chevrolet Nova. I pumped \$4 worth of regular. He gave me a \$20 bill. I gave him change. "How much gas I buy?"

"\$4," I said. "How much money you give me?" I looked and counted \$15. "I'm sorry," I said. "I owe you \$11. I'm sorry."

"Sorry? I bet you're sorry. I can add, buddy. I can add. You're not making enough on gas? You gotta look for another dollar?"

"I said I was sorry." But he paid no attention and drove off.

Around 9:45 a long tank truck pulled into the Rosemar Chevron, across Broadway from Andy's Texaco station. "Hey," said Andy, "Dominick's finally getting gas. He explained that Dominick across the street had not had any gas since last Thursday and 'was hurting.'"

The delivery coincided with the placement of a "last car" sign in the rear window of an old red Oldsmobile hardtop at Andy's station.

As Old Blue Ford came in and Andy said, "The \$4 limit," I told him: "Chevron across the street is going to open and there's only five cars on line. So get \$4 from me and get on the other line."

"Wonderful," smiled Blue Ford, and she drove across the street to Dominick's, whose line was up to 10 by the time she got there.

U.S. Officials Approve Visit by Muzorewa Next Month

By Jim Hosglund

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP) — The State Department has approved a request by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the first black prime minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, to visit Washington early next month on a trip that could include a meeting with President Carter, according to administration sources.

The administration's decision to grant Bishop Muzorewa a visa now and the president's studied failure thus far to rule out a suggested White House meeting is certain to stir fresh controversy in Africa, where Bishop Muzorewa's white-supported government has been denounced.

Nigeria and other states that have supported the administration's emphasis on the force of black nationalists in Southern Africa are warning that moves to extend recognition to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and to end economic sanctions against the Salisbury government could seriously affect U.S.-Africa ties.

Bishop Muzorewa is coming to Washington at the invitation of Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., who has led a two-year effort to end U.S. participation in the international trade embargo against Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Sen. Helms declined to comment yesterday on Bishop Muzorewa's visit, but other sources said that the African leader would appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an effort to bolster Sen. Helms' drive to end the sanctions.

Compromise on Embargo — The House is voting today on a compromise bill that would give power the president to retain the sanctions beyond October if he rules that lifting sanctions would damage U.S. interests abroad.

In a ruling required by 1978 legislation, Mr. Carter refused on June 7 to lift sanctions. He strongly argued that his action protected U.S. national interests as well as meeting the legal tests established by the 1978 law, which required Mr. Carter to end the trade embargo.

U.S. Grounds 11 Helicopters For Rotor Tests

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP) — The Army has grounded all 11 of its new \$3-million Black Hawk utility helicopters because of a suspected problem in a control mechanism, it announced yesterday.

The 11 helicopters will be grounded for at least two weeks while technicians investigate the defect. The grounding was described as a precaution.

The announcement said that a defect was found in part of a mechanism which allows the pilot to control the rotor system in flight.

"It has been determined that the heat treating process used to harden some of the parts to preclude damage by small-arms fire has caused some of them to become brittle. In some cases they could break and cause a loss of control," the Army statement said.

The Black Hawk, intended as a successor to the Huey helicopter used during the Vietnam War, is manufactured by the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Technologies Corp. The Army plans to buy more than 1,100 of the twin-engine Black Hawks.

go if he found April's parliamentary elections to have been conducted freely and fairly.

Some supporters of the House bill expect the new Conservative government in Britain to lift sanctions this autumn in a move that would clear the way for Mr. Carter to determine that lifting sanctions then would not harm U.S. standing abroad.

Meeting Proposed — At a meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the White House shortly before the June 7 decision was announced, Mr. Carter was asked by Sen. Helms to meet with Bishop Muzorewa, according to sources present. They said the president did

not reject the idea, and administration sources say he still has not ruled it out.

Mr. Carter is said to be weighing the criticism such a meeting could cause in Africa against the domestic backlash that could come from his refusal to see the black leader. Bishop Muzorewa has been cultivated by Sen. Helms and other conservatives opposed to the Africa policy enunciated by Mr. Carter and his ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Rhodesia information office said that Bishop Muzorewa will visit Washington "in the first half of July to discuss with interested persons and organizations the 'new reality' in his country and the progress his government is making."

Other sources said that Bishop Muzorewa will be in Washington July 9 and 10.

Vote Rejected — In explaining the June 7 ruling on sanctions, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance stressed that, in their view, the elections could not be considered to have been free and fair. The constitution, which was voted on only by the country's 4 percent white minority, entrenches white rule in key government departments.

Administration officials were expected to stress to Bishop Muzorewa that he will have to seek significant change in the present constitutional arrangement to

demonstrate the kind of progress toward genuine majority rule that the president has said he would require. The constitution has been rejected by the Patriotic Front forces of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Parliament Opens — SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 26 (AP) — Bishop Muzorewa witnessed the ceremonial opening of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's first black-dominated Parliament today, facing a boycott by some of his rivals and a rebellion within his own party.

The government is already split and weakened by the breakaway of seven members from Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council and a boycott of the seats by the Rev. Ndabandaba Sibhole's Zimbabwe African National Union.

The rebellion and the boycott mean that Bishop Muzorewa will head a government without his 51 elected members.

With 44 of the 100 seats, he will have to rely on at least six of the other members of the so-called government of national unity to pass laws.

This means that the 28 white legislators in the assembly wield a balance of power in the government.

U.S. Courts Stay Executions of 2 Florida Killers

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (UPI) — A federal judge issued a stay of execution today for condemned killer Charles Proffitt, who has been scheduled to die in Florida's electric chair tomorrow.

Another convicted murderer who had been scheduled to be put to death with Proffitt, Robert Sullivan, won an indefinite reprieve from a federal court yesterday.

He and Sullivan were to be the second and third killers to die in the electric chair in Florida in slightly more than a month. John Spunklin, executed May 25, was the first prisoner to be executed in the United States since the death before a firing squad of Gary Gilmore in Utah in 1977.

The Florida Supreme Court had rejected a petition for a stay from Proffitt's attorneys, calling the argument that Proffitt's trial was inadequate "legally frivolous."

Britain to Cut Exports of Oil

LONDON, June 26 (UPI) — The government has instructed the state-owned British National Oil Corp. to cut exports of North Sea oil for the rest of this year, officials said today.

They denied that the government was intervening to make large-scale cuts in the amount of North Sea oil exported to the United States. A report to that effect was published in London Oil Reports, an independently owned newsletter.

Officials said that the corporation is holding talks with its customers to seek ways of improving oil supplies in the United Kingdom without breaking contractual arrangements with foreign companies. They said "any such plan would be on a voluntary basis."

The U.S. Lass Had Class And Never Paid Her Way

By Laura A. Kiernan

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP) — For three years, Mariana Bercovits Greenstein attended classes at the Georgetown University Law Center. She bought the textbooks, read the law and took notes.

In 1978, after her second year at Georgetown, Mrs. Greenstein worked as a summer associate at the prestigious Washington law firm of Arnold and Porter.

No one, not even her husband, knew that Mrs. Greenstein, 25, never applied to Georgetown Law, that she was never admitted, paid no tuition, got no academic credit and took no exams.

It was not the first time that Mrs. Greenstein created for herself the image of a successful young student.

The textbook for the class of 1976 at Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York lists Mariana Bercovits with highest honors as a psychology student, a college information officer said.

At commencement ceremonies at Carnegie Hall on June 10, 1976, she gave a brief address on behalf of Baruch students — including herself — who had received service awards for contributions to the senior class, the information officer said.

School records show, however, that Mrs. Greenstein never graduated from Baruch, officials said. She was registered as a student in the spring and fall semesters of 1973, they said, but did not enroll again.

Mariana Greenstein's extraordinary life as a college graduate and law student began to come apart just a few days before commencement ceremonies at Georgetown Law School last month.

When the list of graduating students was posted, a friend of Mrs. Greenstein asked school officials why her name was missing, a source said. Then a school official remembered that an out-of-town law firm, possibly checking a job application, had telephoned to ask if Greenstein was a student at Georgetown.

Georgetown's dean, David McCarthy, said in a statement after a Washington Post inquiry that when Mrs. Greenstein's case came to the attention of school officials, "an investigation was immediately instituted and the District of Columbia Bar authorities were notified."

"Thereafter, with the full cooperation of Ms. Greenstein, all pending applications for employment have been withdrawn and appropriate notifications to others have been made," the statement said. Mr. McCarthy declined to comment further about the case.

"It was a mistake. I knew it was a mistake. I just did not know how to emerge out of it," Mrs. Greenstein said in a telephone interview.

"I wanted to be an attorney. . . I still do," she said. "It was a personal mistake. I didn't hurt anyone but myself."

Mr. McCarthy, the managing partner at Arnold and Porter, confirmed that Mrs. Greenstein worked with the firm in the summer of 1978 and that the firm understood that she had completed her second year at the Georgetown University Law Center.

Mrs. Greenstein said she did not graduate from Baruch because she didn't take care of "an administrative problem" that came up during her undergraduate years. Time passed, she said, but the problem — which she would not describe — remained, and her way of life "snowballed."

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Theater in France

Racine's 'Athalie' Staged at Versailles Orangerie

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 26 (IHT) — Thierry Maunier and Marcelle Tassart are reanimating Versailles really. The last two summers seen their productions of "Iphigénie" and "Britannicus" in the gardens. Their Racine festival continues this year with "Athalie" indoors beneath the arches of the palace's Orangerie.

Their current candidate is ideally suited to its undecorated setting with its platform, with lighting alone, note its change from the high to its apartment to the Jerusalem. Annie Ducaux of the Com-Francaise is Joram's wicked w. Georges Aminel of the Bar-troupe is Joad, Jean Davy, early of the Francaise, is an, and a charming boy actor, stian Labyille, of clear, strong, is the fearless child, Joad, ensemble provides an acting of high order guided by exact-direction. The impressive pro- restores a classic to glory. ve play, Racine's swan song, written at the behest of Ma- de Maintenon for the pupils of Saint-Cyr academy for the hiers of army officers. Racine complied with her request for a for her schoolgirls the previous with the Biblical drama her," and rehearsed the cast of lens himself. But Madame de denon found "Athalie," with moldering violence, unsuitable rmed it in her rooms without ming, decor or music and it printed. It made no great stir

and was derided by the author's enemies and Racine retired from writing plays.

Yet despite its initial failure it was revived at court after the dramatist's death and has been played more than 500 times at the Comedie-Francaise.

Racine, obeying Madame de Maintenon's demand for a loveless tragedy, blended Old Testament with Greek drama.

The pagan queen has murdered the royal family and rules Jerusalem. She is disturbed by a prophetic dream that the heir to the throne has survived and will slay her. He is the boy Joad, reared by the high priest in the temple. Athalie visits the temple and converses with the young priest, becoming entranced by his purity and candor without learning his identity. The moment has arrived to enthrone the boy who will restore the Hebrew faith. The priest arms the Levites, separates the usurping monarch from her guards and condemns her to execution.

The genius of Racine is to be discerned in the dramaturgical economy and the classic austerity of the exposition, in the contrasting of the crime-laden, superstitious queen and the sweet-tempered boy, in the forceful dialogue they exchange and in the rolling magnificence of the language. "The chief, or rather the only character in 'Athalie,'" wrote Sainte-Beuve, "is God." It is the inexorable Jehovah who is being dramatized here.



Georges Aminel, Annie Ducaux in "Athalie."



Werner Hollweg, right, is the narrator in "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda."

Opera in Zurich

Monteverdi's Madrigals as Theater

By David Stevens

ZURICH (IHT) — The Zurich Opera has attracted so much attention over the last couple of seasons with its much-traveled triptych of Claudio Monteverdi's operas, it must have seemed a shame to stop merely because no other full-scale stage work by the composer has survived from the early 17th century to the present.

So Nikolaus Harmoncourt and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, responsible respectively for the musical and scenic aspects of the operas, turned instead to Monteverdi's Eighth Book of Madrigals, devising a stage production that has just been given its first performances in the Zurich June Festival — to an enthusiastic reception by a public that has heard as much of Monteverdi lately as other opera publics get of Verdi.

Survey of the Madrigal

The Eighth Book was the last to be published in the composer's lifetime, and the individual works it contains cover 30 years of his creative life and represent a kind of survey of the varied possibilities of the form and the way in which Monteverdi pioneered in exploiting it for dramatic purposes. Titled "Madrigali Guerrieri, et Amoretti," the book is grouped into two parts, amorous and warlike, each part ending in a kind of mini-opera that had been given in an acted-out version in the composer's lifetime.

The stage history of these two short works — "Il ballo delle ingrate" and "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" — is enough to justify a theatrical production,

and the remaining nine madrigals pose a challenge to an imaginative stage director. As it turned out, Ponnelle, whose abundance of ideas can sometimes overwhelm the operas he stages, responded to this challenge with more appealing solutions for some of the less theatrical pieces than he did for the expressly theatrical ones.

Instead of using the basic baroque set that served for all three of the operas, the Zurich theater was converted into a kind of theater in the round, with seats on stage and a temporary rectangular stage where the orchestra pit is usually found. The instrumentalists were installed in a temporary pit in front of that, but others moved to the sides when needed. The symbols of Mars and Venus stood at opposite corners of the stage, representing the opposing elements of the entire book.

An overall unity was attempted by having the 12 singers — four women, seven men and a boy alto — come onstage, handsomely costumed by Per Halmen, like members of a 17th-century court on a rustic outing. The boy alto as Amor (Michael Stumpf), a Bad Toelz choirboy with an angelic voice and extraordinary stage presence) handed out Monteverdi songbooks and the courtiers joined in according to the needs of each piece, while the others sat at the sides and looked on when not involved.

There were some lovely moments, including a touching simple "Lamento della ninfa," with Jill Gomez in ravishing voice as the lamenting nymph, while Werner Hollweg, Raimundo Mettre and Rudolf A. Harzmann carried out

the lovers' vocal parts and Ponnelle's geometrically balanced movements. For "Mentre vago angioletta," the two vocal lines were assigned to four women and the music was given visual form that approached choreography.

Life-Size Puppets

On the other hand, in "Il ballo delle ingrate" Ponnelle opted in his staging for the flippancy of the subject (a cautionary tale about the condemned souls of women who reject the summons of Amor) over the moving quality of much of the music. The use of life-size puppets was not a satisfactory solution for the dances. In "Il Combattimento," Hollweg made a superb narrator, but he was called upon to move around so energetically and declaim with such force as to detract from the stylized ritual of the combat of the two lovers.

Harmoncourt used a relatively large orchestra, including a trio of baroque trombones, to expand on the composer's spare indications, and individual vocal lines were sometimes assigned to more than one singer. But there was a unanimity of stylistic intention among the singers — who included Janet Perry, Trudellise Schmidt (Clorinda), Helmut Gardow, the countertenor Paul Eswood, Peter Keller, Peter Straka (Tancredi) and Hans Franz (Pluto in "Il ballo") — all excellent.

Best of all, the theater has served to make some of Monteverdi's most experimental and enchanting music accessible to a public that otherwise would be unlikely to come into contact with it.

Churchilliana

Sir Winston's 'Clemmie'

By Alan Harvey

LONDON (Reuters) — Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime leader, had a soft side, his letters show. "The most precious thing I have in life is your love for me," he wrote to Clementine, his wife for 37 years. He said no words could convey the "love and joy by which my being is possessed."

His flair for romantic passages, as well as war dispatches, comes across strongly in "Clementine Churchill," a new 525-page biography of Lady Spencer-Churchill by her daughter Mary, wife of Lord Soames and youngest of the Churchills' five children. Lady Spencer-Churchill died in 1977, aged 92.

Drawing on eight tin boxes filled with tender messages exchanged in war and peace, Lady Soames candidly traces the rock-solid relationship between her parents that survived all strains. "From the day she married him, Winston dominated her whole life," Lady Soames writes. "She was a wife above all and a mother second."

Her mother was never a cosy person. Lady Soames acknowledges. Arguments waxed hot and angry at times. Once Clementine, tried beyond endurance, hurled a bowl of spinach at Winston's head. It missed — but left a permanent mark on the wall. Both were strong characters, but were devoted to each other.

Clementine was absolutely unafraid of the man who made generals and admirals quail, and she never lost her individuality, despite her husband's overpowering personality. "Clementine was a devoted and conscientious mother, but her priorities were never in doubt," Lady Soames says. "Winston came first — always. . . . Winston's demanding nature meant that even the school holidays had to take second or third place." The burden of bringing up the children was left to "Clementine."

Seeking Refuge

The letters are full of tenderness. Repeatedly Winston seeks refuge from the storms of life. "I feel far safer from worry and depression when you are with me and I can confide in your sweet soul," he wrote. The young Winston, who impulsively proposed to Clementine in a rose garden at Blenheim Palace one day in 1908, also wrote: "The most precious thing I have in life is your love for me. I reproach myself for my shortcomings. You are a rock and I depend on you and rest on you."

Lady Violet Bonham Carter, a Liberal politician who died in 1969, testified to Clementine's unwavering support for Winston. "His

cause was her cause, though (to her credit) his friends were not always her friends. Her appraisal of people was often more discriminating than his own." Life was not always easy. Her high-strung nature helped her to meet the demands of an exacting life, but she paid a price in nervous wear and tear. When self-control cracked, tempests could rage, the book says.

"Clementine was a perfectionist, and at times she sacrificed too much on the altar of that stern goddess," says the book. "The timid, tearful child who had sobbed over the dirty marks on the dazzling white of her pinafore was truly the precursor of the immaculate woman who strove for perfection in all departments of her life, driving others hard — but herself hardest of all."

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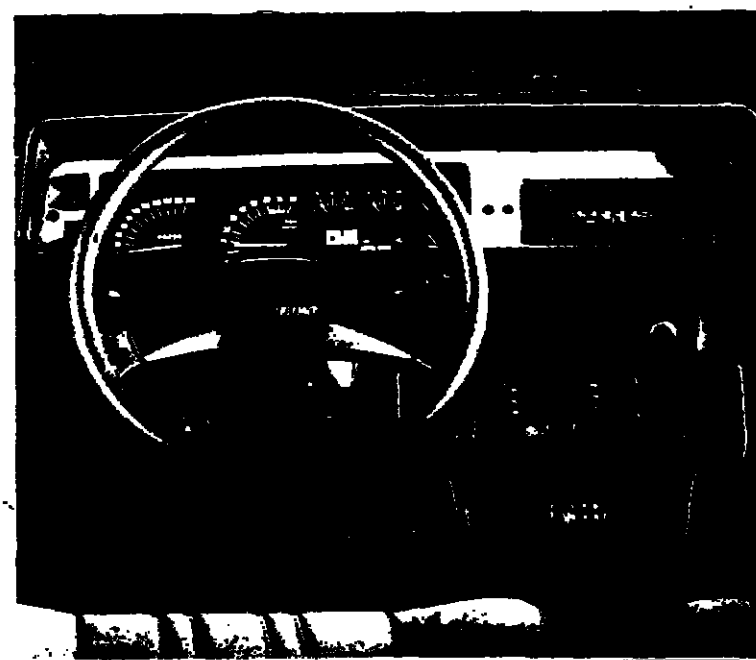


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Let's All Be Objective

Opponents of SALT-2, said Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at his unusual press conference, "should be objective and just." He is right, of course, but the weight of the comment does not rest alone upon those Americans who fear the treaty in its present form. The Kremlin, including Mr. Gromyko, has a similar responsibility, and it is one which it has not been discharging much better than, say, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

For example, apart from President Brezhnev's comments about the difficulties that Senate amendments to the treaty would create, there was a broad realization in the United States that these might well be the equivalent of a defeat for SALT-2 and those who drafted it. A document dealing with matters so complex, vital and ambiguous as nuclear weapons, drafted after seven years of intensive negotiation, could hardly be improved in a Senate debate. But to say, as Mr. Gromyko said, that the Soviet Union would consider changes introduced by such a debate as ending all strategic arms negotiation is an ultimatum rather than a prophecy. And Soviet ultimatums are just what enemies of the treaty in the United States want to bolster their cause, in emotion, if not necessarily in matters of fact.

There are other difficulties that came up during Mr. Gromyko's commentary. The Middle East remains a matter of dispute, although the foreign minister did point out that the Soviet Union was one of the first supporters of Israel, and its objections to the treaty between Israel and Egypt have a basis in United Nations declarations rather than in such extreme stands as those of Libya and other Arab hardliners. More serious are Soviet and Cuban interventions in Africa, where

Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev could find no "common language" and which Mr. Gromyko described as "nothing illegal." SALT-2 should, presumably, stand or fall on its probable success in what the foreign minister correctly described as "braking" the nuclear arms race, but success in this effort will depend as much on the spirit of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole as upon the precise terms of the treaty.

This spirit has been damaged by recent Soviet policies in Africa and Asia. The discussions at Vienna did cover a very broad range of topics and that, in itself, is good, even if there was little specific agreed upon, aside from the treaty. For the mere fact of discussion over a diplomatic table is much better than the shouting of slogans and exchanges of epithets by government leaders and their spokesmen. The thing to avoid is the degeneration of the diplomatic arguments into such shouting and exchanging.

Much that the foreign minister said avoided this degeneration. But the form of the comment on amendments represents a danger. A Senate that prides itself on standing up to an U.S. president is not likely to take kindly to instructions from a Soviet foreign minister. To take such instructions as a challenge would be, to be sure, a derogation of senatorial wisdom; it would be comparable to taking seriously the wanderings of a Soviet aircraft carrier in the neighborhood of the Japan Mr. Carter visits. But the Soviet Foreign Ministry and military establishment should recognize that they owe it to the world to spare it such incidents, just as the Senate should appraise them correctly. The responsibility for peace and objectivity is mutual.

Hands-Off in Nicaragua

The State Department now professes satisfaction with the resolution of the Organization of American States that calls for the immediate replacement of Gen. Somoza's government in Nicaragua. That is a far cry, however, from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's proposal last week for the dispatch of an inter-American "peacekeeping" force, which the other nations of the hemisphere overwhelmingly opposed. Whatever prompted the change of heart, it was appropriate. The United States is better served by that toothless resolution than it would have been by an intervention force.

Ending the carnage in Nicaragua and creating a broadly based democratic government should continue to be the aims of U.S. policy. Military intervention in the present circumstances would be neither promising nor a desirable way of achieving those aims.

Both sides in Nicaragua's increasingly brutal civil war have made it clear that they intend to press the fight to the finish. An intervention force, with or without the blessings of the OAS, would have come under fire from all sides. Combatants who have spared neither innocent civilians nor the foreign press would not have held their fire for alien peacekeepers. The mission of compromise would have marked the intervention force as an obstacle to the total victory still sought by Gen. Somoza and now, too, by the leaders of the Sandinista Front. And few if any respon-

sible Nicaraguan leaders who favor compromise would have allowed themselves to be installed by a foreign force.

How then can Nicaragua be helped to find a political way out that staves off total devastation?

The most important steps will have to be taken by Nicaraguans, but others can help. National Guard officers are more likely to begin rejecting the barbaric orders of the desperate Gen. Somoza if the United States continues to insist on his departure. The hope for a broadly based democratic regime also depends on the action of Nicaraguans and the signals they get from abroad. The non-Sandinista members of the proclaimed provisional government might be able to bargain for real authority inside a governing coalition if their cause is actively supported by the democratic Latin countries that have developed good contacts with the Sandinistas — notably, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

Moderation may already have been defeated. The chances for a democratic result would be brighter had Gen. Somoza not rejected an internationally proposed plebiscite last fall. The current battle may end in a continued dictatorship of the right or a new dictatorship of the left. But whatever the risks of nonintervention, they are smaller than the risks of what would have had to be an invasion. The OAS chose wisely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Greece and Europe

Greece is a lot more, alas, than its ancient glories and its island jewels. It is a chronically weak and insecure country with imperfect connections to the West. Its semi-isolation has rendered it susceptible to extremism of the left and right. In turn this has inclined Europeans, including, since World War II, the United States, to make a protracted and not always light-handed effort to tie Athens inextricably to Europe. This policy is now producing a quiet but brilliant success. Greece is joining the European Economic Community, or Common Market. The formal agreement was signed a month ago and this week the Greek parliament started debating ratification. A positive outcome is assured.

On the surface it is an economic deal, and Greeks, though expecting their agriculture to benefit, worry how their industry will fare under stiff European competition. But everyone realizes the issue is primarily political: whether to tie Greece psychologically and institutionally to Europe, as the government of the farseeing premier, Mr. Karamanlis, urges, or to seek out some ostensibly more independent and neutral stance, as favored by the opposition. The pro-EEC forces do not really deny the Greece's historical individuality is under pressure. They understand that:

Greece's special culture includes precisely the vulnerability to extremism that Athens is "joining Europe" to subdue. It was only five years ago, after all, that a junta ruled Greece.

The EEC nine understand this perfectly. Their welcome to Greece is no less political. They are betting that this is the best way to keep their poor Greek cousin safe for democracy, and thereby to keep their own democracies safe from Greek infection. The same enlightened logic underlies the EEC's approaches to the two other recent dictatorships of southern Europe, Spain and Portugal. With some cooperation in Ankara, this logic could underlie an EEC approach to Turkey, too.

Europe these days is a slightly fantastic place. By expansion and because of its new elected Parliament, it is undergoing structural changes beyond any being tried elsewhere. The purposes are two: to fulfill a generous and profound idea of Europe, and to prepare for severe storms. The United States helped rescue Europe in two wars and helped create the foundation on which the Europeans themselves are now building this impressive structure.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 27, 1904

NEW YORK — The Republican presidential convention's doings and its nomination of Theodore Roosevelt at Chicago have absorbed almost the entire attention of the editorial writers of the country this week. The New York World declared that Roosevelt could be defeated but only if the Democrats sever their "fatal alliance with the Populists and the Socialists," and nominate someone who is "the complete antithesis of the Republican candidate." The New York Sun, in support of Roosevelt, said: "The Republican plank comes dangerously near to the sane and safe, and is considered as an object of attack under present circumstances."

Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1929

LONDON — Problems of war debts and reparations are among the most pressing items with which the new government has to deal, and already it is involved on both questions in a difference with France. Shortly before the elections, Winston Churchill notified the French government that if the United States received £80 million in settlement of war stock purchases, Britain would expect to receive a proportionate amount on its war debt account. The announcement by Mr. Poincaré that France rejects the British claim raises speculation as to the attitude which Philip Snowden, Churchill's successor at the Treasury, will adopt.



After Counting the Megatons

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "God will not forgive us if we fail," said the Communist atheist, Leonid Brezhnev, at the start of the Vienna summit talks. The general secretary of the Communist Party is not likely to have been reborn in his late years, nor has he suddenly become a victim of the opiate of the people. There was no miracle in Vienna.

But his unexpected declaration caused enough concern for Leonid Zamyatin, the Kremlin spokesman, to ask the journalists present to cross out the word "God" and replace it with a less "iconoclastic" word for "future generations."

Mr. Zamyatin really need not have bothered. Soviet leaders often make mention of God in their speeches (and Nikita Khrushchev often appealed to the deity — without much success) for such references indicate a very profound feeling, even when used by militant atheists. By talking about God — and he should have kept that mention in the official text of his remarks — Mr. Brezhnev proved the sincerity of his attachment to the cause of peace. And he is going to need that during the ratification debate in the United States.

False Accolades

Furthermore, it would have been more natural to keep that remark in his text since the religious factor was always important at the Vienna talks. This two-man summit meeting was, in fact, a three-man affair, with John Paul II very much present. The lesson drawn — by both sides — from his triumph in Poland was on the agenda directly or indirectly.

The parting accolades between Brezhnev and Carter were as extraordinary as any artificial and as false as those between the pope and the president of Poland. The "judas kiss" some called it after photos of this "historic moment" were banned from the Soviet press, but it pointed out the contradiction between what took place in Warsaw and Cracow and what took place in Vienna.

On the one hand, there was an arid atmosphere in which the two bound giants — one bound by his physical decline and the other by political uncertainties — watched by thousands of policemen and bodyguards, calculated the number of megatons needed to annihilate each other. On the other hand was a spontaneous popular tidal wave which showed that all the political and police imposed curbs were ridiculous and useless.

Yet, despite all that, the two events were complementary. Both in Vienna and in Poland during the papal visit, the same explanation was given over and over again: Our conceptions of the world are diametrically opposite, but a dialogue is possible and necessary. In Vienna, it was over the relations between the two superpowers, and in Poland it was over the relations between the church and the state.

Still Divided

Despite this three-sided dialogue, the world will remain divided and Poland will stay under a Communist regime; and for this reason, neither Warsaw nor Vienna will have been an anti-Yalta. Neither leader of the two superpowers nor the super-star pope made any attempt to change the present world order. However, even if it is just as divided as it was 35 years ago, the world has changed much since Yalta.

And the Polish authorities who forced the Vatican to delay the pope's trip to Poland from May to June — thereby allowing it to coincide with the Vienna conference — made a major psychological mistake.

The final document of the Vienna conference is a book of 146 pages which was signed 24 times each by Brezhnev and Carter. Yet, it must be read with a report of the pope's visit to Poland to make real sense, although the results of the papal voyage will be felt only in the long run. They will be more profound than the uncertain conclusion of the "megaton summit."

Union's most important ally. However, although the pope's visit was primarily religious in intent, it allowed Catholic and non-Catholic Poles to symbolically, but very definitely, withdraw all moral legitimacy from the ruling powers. This is the analysis of Adam Michnik, one of the leaders of the democratic opposition in Warsaw.

Nevertheless, no one would think of drawing political conclusions from this situation and attempt to install a democratic, pluralist regime in Poland. However, the division of legitimacy in Poland cannot be ignored either in the West or in the East. Political and economic factors are no longer enough to explain or organize Poland or the world.

A second factor to come out of both summits is that there is no way to block the modern media when they are properly used. The Soviet government allowed no Lithuanian priest to greet the pope in Poland. Soviet television presented the papal voyage in a few seconds, and that was the visit to Aus-

chwitz. Even that was censored: What the pope said of the martyrdom of the Jews was not heard in the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, nothing of the pope's trip remained a secret. All those behind the Iron Curtain who wanted to know what he was doing could learn every detail of the trip by turning on the BBC and Radio Free Europe.

In other words, no matter how meticulously megatons are counted, they no longer suffice to impose the borders of nations or to prevent ideas from flowing freely. This is a point that it would be well to add to the 146 pages prepared in Vienna.

Human Rights

The third point to come out of these meetings is that there is another solution other than cold war and capitulation. Human rights will not remain the expendable "ballast of détente." The current situation in Poland, and even elsewhere, is proof that human rights can and

must be an inherent factor of any national or international detente.

The balance of power, whether in Poland or throughout the world, cannot be based on terror. "Resistance to totalitarianism is the only real liberalism," explained Jerzy Turowicz, a Polish Catholic journalist.

According to Tass, the only face-to-face talk between Brezhnev and Carter took place in "an atmosphere of efficiency and frankness," which in Soviet jargon means that they discussed human rights. This meeting lasted only 90 minutes, but it is quite possible that it is this 90-minute talk — rather than the accolades or the 146 pages of technical and incomprehensible terminology — that will remain in history, as will the pope's "subversive" sermons made in the heart of the Communist world.

From now on, the road from Vienna to Yalta goes through Cracow, where it will be a good idea to stop and think.

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Shaking the Red Train

By William Safire

PARIS — Where will Leonid Brezhnev rank in the pantheon of Communist heroes? A pair of French Communists, Nina and Jean Kahayan, spent a year in the Soviet Union and came back with this allegory of disillusion.

Many years ago, a train crossing Russia suddenly stopped. The engineer turned to Lenin for aid in getting the train rolling again. "Let's all get out and push," said Lenin in an inspirational address, which everyone did and the train rolled.

When the train stopped a few years later, the engineer turned to Stalin. "Shoot half the passengers," Stalin directed, which lightened the load, "and tell the other half they'll be shot if they don't push harder enough." The train rolled again.

Next time the train stopped, the man in charge was Khrushchev. Informed by the engineer that the track out ahead had been stolen by enemies of the people, he offered an ingenious solution: "Tear up the track behind us, lay it ahead of us, and we'll roll again." And so they did.

Worn Out

The other day, when the Red train — its engine worn out, its cars seedy and passengers dispirited — stopped again, the engineer appealed to Brezhnev. "Pull down all the shades," he replied. "Tell the passengers to grab hold of their seats and to shake as hard as they can — and it will seem as if the train is moving."

Too laden with meaning to be a thigh-slapper, that little tale tells half the story of Brezhnev's place in the pantheon. The Soviet economic system is a resounding failure. Un-

der the banner of "détente," Brezhnev has been winning Cold War II. Whoever his successor turns out to be — the Carter men pick Konstantin Chernenko, so I'll guess Vladimir Shcherbitski, 61, of the Ukraine — he will press the advantage Brezhnev is now negotiating for him.

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Devil We Know

Because Brezhnev is the devil we know, too many Americans accept the notion of a nice Uncle Leonid holding off the hard-line boards.

But it is good old Uncle Leonid, not some hard-line bogeyman, who is the only support of North Vietnam as that savage nation undertakes its latest atrocity. While the Russians get a far Eastern foothold at Cam Ranh Bay, Hanoi drives hundreds of thousands of refugees into the sea. This also serves Soviet purposes by punishing and embarrassing China while weakening and demoralizing the nations of Southeast Asia.

Must the niceties of summit protocol force us to close our eyes to this obvious Soviet complicity in mass murder? If Brezhnev did not want Hanoi to engage in the genocidal exportation of its Chinese minority, he could apply the leverage to stop the plan overnight. But the Soviet interest is not to intervene; on the contrary, it is in the Soviet interest for its client, Vietnam, to traffic in Chinese lives. So instead of leaning on Hanoi to stop the killing, Brezhnev plants a big kiss on Carter's cheek.

In the end, this latest Soviet leader will be remembered for more than "shaking the red train" to give his failing system the illusion of movement. Unless Americans wake up, Leonid Brezhnev will be revered by Communists for making his successor the most powerful man in the world.

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Letters

Mideast Problem

By overruling the creation of a settlement near Nabulus in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, Israel's high court has granted a welcome measure of respite to the tense situation and fragile hopes for comprehensive peace. But for how long will these hopes last?

For clearly the court's decision dissatisfies a sizeable segment of the Israeli Cabinet as the Knesset ministerial vote showed. Interpreted in terms of pure strategy and legitimate self-defense, the arguments sound shallow indeed. For

steps such as the settlement at Elon Moreh entrench rather than diminish the determination of the Palestinian cause in the same way anti-Jewish action assisted the creation of the Israeli state.

The only realistic direction towards comprehensive peace — the only kind of peace capable of making the region flourish and prosper — would be the involvement by Israel with Jordan towards an honorable and just solution of the Palestinian problem, however distasteful this may seem to some Israelis at the present time.

HARRY SPIRO.

Geneva.

Energy Sources

The proposal by the Treasury and Energy Departments to set up a \$10-billion international corporation for developing alternative sources of energy (IHT, June 11) is just what the world needs.

What a shame it was killed by the Office of Management and Budget, backed by our ineffectual president. Let's hope the plan can be revived.

BARBARA MATHEY, Los Angeles.

Assessing Climate of High Court

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — All government officials are required to honor and uphold the Constitution. But who is to say whether a president, or the Congress, abides by that rule?

The answer, of course, is the Supreme Court, and it is useful to recall that bit of high school civics as the high court reaches the end of another term. For many signs suggest that the storms which have engulfed other U.S. institutions are now beating up around the Supreme Court.

One reason is administrative. As recently as a decade ago, the Supreme Court used to do its business with only 60 law clerks and attendants to supplement the nine justices. Now several hundred people work at the Supreme Court. Some of those on the fringes obviously do not feed a powerful sense of loyalty to the institution. They are the leakers.

A second reason is the character of the chief justice. Abundant reports from the inside picture him as vain, pompous and crudely political. It is typical that three former law clerks were prepared to go on the nationally televised show "60 Minutes" to knock the chief. One of them said of Chief Justice Burger, "He is not a nice person."

But far more important is the changing nature of the Supreme Court's work. Under Earl Warren, the Supreme Court led a sweeping expansion of the rights accorded to minority groups. Those gains provided an indent for further claims — claims which passed from asserting rights, or protection against bad things, to demanding entitlement, or access to good things.

Thus minorities sought actions to make education for those in central cities equivalent to that available for those in the suburbs. The press and television insisted that the First Amendment gave them privileged access to pre-trial hearings and immunity from questioning in libel cases and as potential witnesses in criminal cases.

The passage from seeking rights to demanding entitlements generated a counter-reaction. Politically, there were moves to impeach Earl Warren, and to limit the role of the Supreme Court through constitutional amendment. In keeping with those passions, Richard Nixon campaigned against the Warren Court, and made four appointments designed to adjust the balance — Justices Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist as well as Burger. Moreover, in two important cases (Bakke and Weber), male whites claimed they had been denied opportunities because of privileges accorded to minorities.

Circumstances as well as intent, in other words, obliged Burger court to slow down the expansion of rights. For that purpose, the Supreme Court has leaned heavily on a distinction, originally drawn by Justice Byron White, with concurrence by Justices Potter Stewart and John Stevens, in the Davis case of 1976, between "intent" and "effect." The theory is that judicial remedies are available when an intent to discriminate is proven, but not when discrimination arises as the natural result of general conditions.

That distinction has affronted liberals. Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall repeatedly show frustration with the Court's refusal to continue the expansion of rights. Several liberal lawyers argue that Justice Rehnquist has deliberately used the distinction to obstruct issues and deny justice to school desegregation cases arising in Columbus and Dayton, Ohio.

What all this says is that the Supreme Court is going through a rough patch — a time for thinking through issues again and regrouping opinion. Now matters have to be decided case by case, not by grand new principle. But that is no reason to come down hard on the Supreme Court, questioning motives and competence, and asserting, as the plaintiffs in First Amendment cases have done, that the Supreme Court is just another branch of government.

On the contrary now, if ever, is the moment to remember the Supreme Court's role in obliging President Nixon to turn over the Watergate tapes to the special prosecutor. Now, if ever, is the moment to recall that the Supreme Court's main function as the arbiter among branches of government. Now is the time to accord a certain indulgence to the one U.S. institution that confers legitimacy.

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Prices in France Up 1.1% in May

From Agency Dispatches
U.S., June 26 — French retail prices rose 1.1 percent in May — the highest monthly increase in 13 months — after a 1.1 percent gain in April and were up 10.1 percent from May last year, the statistics reported today.

Dollar Ends Downtrend

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose against major currencies in European trading today, ending a downturn that has lasted about 10 trading sessions. Analysts attributed the reversal to a statement in Tokyo by Japanese Finance Minister Miura, who said the Japanese government would meet its commitment to reduce imports by one million dollars a day and feeling that the dollar had already discounted bad news concerning oil prices.

The National Credit Council, meanwhile, reported that French foreign borrowing last year declined 46 percent from 1977 to 13.4 billion francs (about \$3.14 billion). The council said public enterprises accounted for 51 percent of the total, financial institutions 28 percent, and the private sector, 21 percent.

SEC to File Big Corporate-Payoff Case

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission is preparing to file a major corporate-payoff case against the State Department and its friendly governments to the SEC.

Petroleum Float Bond

NDON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — A Petroleum Ltd. intends to issue a \$50-million, 15-year Eurobond through a syndicate led by an American International Bank. Morgan Spokesman said today the bonds will probably be sold at 99 1/2 percent, yielding an annual rate of 10 percent to 10.07 percent at maturity.

The bonds will provide an annual interest of \$2.75 million in the years 1984 through 1994, which will produce an average yield of 11.75 percent. The borrower has the option of calling the bonds by 1984 at 103 1/2 percent and thereafter at descending premiums. The development agency, is offering \$100 million of seven-year floating rate notes through a syndicate led by Citicorp and Salomon Brothers International. The notes will bear semi-annual interest that varies at a quarter above prevailing six-month bank Eurodollar offered rates, plus a minimum interest rate of 1 percent.

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News and Notes

Allianz Versicherung, a leading West German insurance company, has agreed to buy Fidelity Union Life Insurance Co., of Dallas, for \$72.50 a share, or about \$370 million. Last month, Allianz reached an agreement in principle to pay Mutual of New York \$138 million for its 98 percent interest in North American Life & Casualty Co., of Minneapolis. Fidelity's board has approved the merger and will "strongly recommend it" at a shareholder meeting. A company specializing in insuring college students, Fidelity reported operating earnings last year of \$20.6 million, up more than 15 percent from the year before. Allianz, headquartered in Munich, entered the U.S. property and casualty market two years ago through its Allianz Insurance Co. of Los Angeles. Invested assets of the Allianz group of companies were listed at \$17.1 billion last year.

Hitachi will exchange technology with Industrie Zausser. The Japanese electric machinery maker has agreed to exchange technological information on the production of audio equipment and household electric appliances. Hitachi will provide the Italian electric appliance maker with information and technical advice on production of audio equipment, including amplifiers, tuners and cassette tape players.

Congress Considers Bills On Taxation of Foreigners

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — Taxation of foreigners' earnings on U.S. stocks and bonds would worsen domestic inflation and shift capital to other countries, the Securities Industry told Congress yesterday. But the Carter administration recommended that current law be changed to require taxation of foreigners' earnings on the sale of farmland and other real estate.

Oil-Price Fears Hurt Big Board Prices

NEW YORK, June 26 (Reuters) — Indications of a large increase in the price of oil by OPEC nations dealt New York Stock Exchange prices their sharpest setback in nearly a month. Trading was active. Late in the session, the oil minister from Qatar said OPEC was on the verge of agreeing on a unified price for oil of \$20 a barrel. However, the cartel meeting adjourned until tomorrow with no decision.

Wheat Crop Seen Rising 14.7%

LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — The 1978-79 world wheat crop will total 441.7 million tons, up 14.7 percent from the previous season's 385 million tons, the International Wheat Council forecast today.

The revised estimate, up 300,000 tons from a May 31 forecast, noted grain crop prospects in the United States and parts of Europe have improved recently, although dry weather is hampering Soviet wheat growers.

Carryover stocks of the five main wheat-growing regions — Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United States and EEC — at the end of their respective crop years are forecast at 54.3 million tons, up from the 1977-78 total of 50.3 million tons.

U.S. Inflation Continues Unabated

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, June 26 — U.S. consumer prices shot up another 1.1 percent in May — the fifth consecutive month that prices have risen in the 1-percent range — as gasoline and fuel oil costs continued their rapid rise, the Labor Department reported today.

The seasonally adjusted consumer price index for all urban consumers rose to 214.1 percent of its 1967 base and was up 10.8 percent from May, 1978. It has risen at an annual rate of 13.6 percent in the past three months. May's 1.1-percent increase was identical to April's rise. Before seasonal adjustment, the index rose 1.2 percent in May.

Food costs grew more slowly in May but gasoline at the pump increased a sharp 3 percent.

After the report, Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said the nation "can't look forward to any significant moderation in the next few months" in the rate of inflation.

Mr. Bosworth, in testimony to the Joint Economic Committee shortly after the price report, said that "it is difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation the U.S. now finds itself in."

In analyzing the price rise, Mr. Bosworth said a "major moderation" in retail food prices did not materialize for the month as retail margins increased again despite a slowdown in food prices at the farm level. He added that problems with wheat will mean increased upward pressure on food prices next year.

He noted that energy prices have now taken the place of food prices in leading the inflation spiral and warned that this pattern will continue in the future. He said this problem will require "dramatic action to cut demand," preferably

before next winter, when heating oil requirements could add to the seriousness of the situation. He did not specify what action he had in mind, but seemed to rule out price controls.

Those industrial prices and wages covered by the administration's voluntary guidelines continue to show restraint despite rises in food, energy and housing, he said.

but he added "that situation can't continue for long."

He repeated his warning that the United States could be headed for an industrial price explosion similar to 1974-1975 which could lead to a "serious recession."

Mr. Bosworth, who is leaving his post later this summer, said there should be a change in the mix of fiscal and monetary policy. He said

he would prefer to see the same amount of overall restraint but with a tighter fiscal policy and a slightly looser monetary policy. He said this would encourage capital formation and help solve the nation's long-term productivity problem.

Mr. Bosworth warned that, in the present economy, it is futile for wage earners to try to keep their wages rising with inflation because this will only raise prices more and lead eventually to a new recession, as happened in 1974.

Commerce Department economist William Cox said that the U.S. inflation rate should ease in future months but when, and how far, is impossible to say. All the forecasts point to a considerable moderation in food prices, but it is now very hard to say what will happen on the energy front, he said.

Earnings Unchanged

The Labor Department also reported that real spendable earnings were virtually unchanged in May after seasonal adjustment following a 2.3-percent drop in April but were 3.3-percent below May, 1978's level, a somewhat smaller drop than the 4.5-percent recorded in the year to April.

Beef-Tenderizing Process Is Shockingly Efficient

DALLAS, June 26 (AP-DJ) — A beef-tenderizing method which could revolutionize the industry has been developed, according to animal scientists at Texas A&M University.

The process, "electrical stimulation," makes even inferior grades of beef up to 30 percent more tender. It also improves the color, marbling and ease of life of the beef. More importantly, the natural aging process accelerates markedly, conserving energy and labor.

The process jolts a slaughtered beef carcass with 565 volts of electricity 16 times within a minute. During each two-second shock, the leg and stomach muscles of the carcass contract so violently that, by the end of the sequence, even the most sinewy muscles lose their tough, stringy elasticity.

As a result, beef graded "good" by Agriculture Department inspectors resembles more costly "choice" and "prime" cuts in tenderness, says Gary Smith, leader of the research team.

"Tenderness is by far the most important palatability characteristic of a steak for consumers," notes Robert Gooch, president of Gooch Packing, one of seven Texas meatpackers using the process. "Consumers will notice the improvement right away."

Mr. Smith said the shock treatment evidently triggers a chemical change within the carcass by consuming the remaining energy in the muscle tissue. The meat, in turn, becomes more acidic, activating natural enzymes that enhance flavor and tenderness, thus reducing the natural aging process from the normal three weeks for high-quality steaks to only a few days.

In use since November, the "Lectro-Tender" device "cuts energy and handling costs tremendously," says Jerry Kane, vice president of Sam Kane Beef Processors.

Processing 800 head of beef cattle a day, he says "we can have all our carcasses graded (by federal inspectors) within 24 hours of slaughter, and re-grading has been practically eliminated." Inspectors are forced to re-grade a carcass when it fails to age sufficiently to reveal the quality of the meat upon first inspection.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain	
4 months	1979
Revenue.....	3,430
Profits.....	114.00

United States	
12 months	1979
Revenue.....	1,630
Profits.....	126.44
Per share.....	1.95

Interco	
1st quarter	1979
Revenue.....	463.80
Profits.....	19.80
Per Share.....	1.37

Texas Utilities	
3 months	1979
Revenue.....	388.90
Profits.....	44.59
Per Share.....	0.52
Year May	1978
Revenue.....	1,690
Profits.....	216.04
Per Share.....	2.63

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June 1979

12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close					High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close					High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				
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U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low
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Dec	36.10	34.70	36.00	34.50
Nov	39.85	40.20	39.00	39.95
Apr	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Jul	44.20	44.60	44.00	44.00
Jun	44.40	44.60	43.75	44.00

Est. sales: 6,671; sales Mon. 4,500

Total open interest Mar. 30,572, up 28 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES

30,000 lbs.: cents per lb.

Dec	39.45	39.60	39.25	39.50
Nov	44.65	45.15	45.25	45.00
Feb	45.50	46.20	45.05	45.80
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.00	46.00
May	46.70	46.80	45.00	46.00
Jul	47.25	48.26	47.50	47.00
Aug	47.85	47.00	45.00	47.00

Est. sales: 1,271; sales Mon. 700

Total open interest Aug. 21,054, up 28 from Fri.

ICEL BROILERS

30,000 lbs.: cents per lb.

Dec	47.25	47.00	47.20	47.00
Nov	43.20	43.20	42.50	43.25
Aug	43.00	42.55	42.65	42.50
Oct	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Dec	42.00	42.65	41.90	42.20
Nov	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75
Dec	43.00	43.00	42.75	43.00
Jan	44.35	44.35	44.25	44.25

Sales Mon. unreported

Total open interest Mon. unreported

SHELL EGGS

25,398 doz.: cents per doz.

Dec	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nov	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Oct	62.25	60.40	60.10	60.20
Nov	62.25	62.25	62.25	62.25
Dec	62.25	62.25	62.25	62.25
Nov	62.25	62.25	62.25	62.25
Dec	62.25	62.25	62.25	62.25

Est. sales: 38; sales Mon. 4
Total open interest Mon. 537, up 4 from

LUMBER					
1988 bd. ft.					
Jul	225.50	229.20	223.00	227.50	227.50
Sep	223.50	227.50	223.00	226.70	226.70
Nov	211.50	212.50	216.00	217.50	217.50
Jan	207.00	209.00	208.10	207.50	207.50
Mar	211.50	212.50	211.00	212.50	212.50
May	214.00	214.00	213.00	214.00	214.00

Est. sales: 2,762; Sales Mon. 2,762

Total open Interest Mon. 8,111, up 217 from Fri.

PLYWOOD					
74.00 sq. ft. dollars per 1,000 sq. ft.					
Jul	200.00	202.50	204.10	200.10	200.10
Sep	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50
Nov	201.50	201.00	198.20	199.20	199.20
Jan	201.50	201.50	200.50	200.50	200.50
Mar	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50
May	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50
Jul	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50
Sep	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50

Est. Sales: Mon. 22,028 lbs.

Total open Interest Mon. 22,028 lbs.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS					
\$1 million per \$100 bid					
Sep	91.56	91.60	91.55	91.60	91.60

Est. sales: 7,317; sales Man. 10,000									
Total open Interest Man. 62,340, up 805 from Fri.									
GABBA (U.S. \$100,000 prin. pts. & 2 kinds of p.c.t.)									
Jan	88-06	88-15	88-04	88-07	+10				
Feb	88-10	88-17	88-06	88-10	+10				
Mar	88-09	88-15	88-06	88-08	+10				
Apr	88-06	88-12	88-04	88-08	+10				
May	88-04	88-04	88-02	88-01	+10				
Jun	88-03	88-06	88-04	88-07	+10				
Jul	88-02	88-06	88-04	88-07	+10				
Aug	88-01	88-07	88-04	88-07	+10				
Sep	88-04	88-04	88-02	88-01	+10				
Oct	88-03	88-06	88-04	88-07	+10				
Nov	88-02	88-07	88-04	88-07	+10				
Dec	88-01	88-07	88-04	88-07	+10				
Jan	88-01	88-07	88-04	88-07	+10				
Feb	88-01	88-07	88-04	88-07	+10				
Mar	88-01	88-07	88-04	88-07	+10				
Solex: Man. unav. 148									
Total open Interest Man. unav. 148									
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (U.S. \$100,000 prin. pts. & 2 kinds of p.c.t.)									
Jan	91-25	92-07	91-22	91-30	+27				
Feb	91-30	92-09	91-25	92-01	+26				
Mar	91-20	92-09	91-26	92-03	+17				
Apr	91-20	92-06	91-24	92-01	+28				
May	91-26	92-00	91-22	91-27	+15				
Jun	91-25	91-27	91-17	91-19	+15				
Jul	91-20	91-22	91-15	91-16	+11				
Aug	91-17	91-17	91-08	91-12	+11				
Sep	91-12	91-12	91-05	91-05	+11				
Oct	91-06	91-06	91-02	91-02	+10				
Nov	91-05	91-07	91-00	91-00	+10				
Dec	91-05	91-07	91-00	91-00	+10				
Solex: Man. unav. 148									
Total open Interest Man. unav. 148									
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS (\$1 million, commercial discount rate)									
Jan	9.07	9.10	8.95	8.92	-10				
Feb	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Mar	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Apr	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
May	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Jun	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Jul	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Aug	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Sep	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Oct	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Nov	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Dec	9.07	9.10	8.90	8.90	-20				
Solex: Man. unav. 148									
Total open Interest Man. unav. 148									
IMM Futures									
Open Jan 26, 1977									
SWISS FRANC									
Jan	0.6133	0.6170	0.6170	0.6170	+0.00				
Feb	0.6258	0.6302	0.6302	0.6302	+0.00				
Mar	0.6400	0.6400	0.6372	0.6345	+0.00				
Apr	0.6430	0.6500	0.6490	0.6490	+0.00				
GUILDER									
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
FRENCH FRANC									
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
YEN									
Jan	495	4710	4697	4674	-26				
Feb	490	4681	4718	4725	+54				
Mar	498	4800	4775	4775	00				
STERLING									
Jan	2.1750	2.1720	2.1750	2.1720	-0.00				
Feb	2.1750	2.1770	2.1750	2.1730	-0.00				
Mar	2.1500	2.1710	2.1528	2.1535	+0.00				
CANADIAN DOLLAR									
Jan	0.5270	0.5297	0.5267	0.5297	+0.00				
Feb	0.5295	0.5295	0.5254	0.5295	+0.00				
Mar	0.5270	0.5289	0.5270	0.5290	+0.00				
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.				
May	N.T.	0.5300	N.T.	0.5260	0.00				
DEUTSCHE MARK									
Jan	0.5248	0.5294	0.5240	0.5246	+0.00				
Feb	0.5275	0.5309	0.5292	0.5302	+0.00				
Mar	0.5270	0.5280	0.5270	0.5280	+0.00				
Apr	0.5245	0.5293	0.5250	0.5250	0.00				
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5218	0.00				
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5218	0.00				

Canadian Indexes

June 26, 1979

Manfred

Clos

254.53

254.53

Toronto

Clos

1,299.30

1,299.30

Manfred : Stock Exchange Industrials Index

Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Dutch

Sharply Wider

THE HAGUE, June 26 (Reuters)

— The Netherlands' current-account deficit widened to 665 million guilders (about \$326 million) in the first quarter from 80 million guilders the previous quarter.

1990-1991 87% 82% | 1991-1992 74% 72% | 1992-1993 75% 75% | 1993-1994 70% 71%

gets a year earlier..

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 25, 1979

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 25, 1979

Unemployment Falls

Slightly in Britain

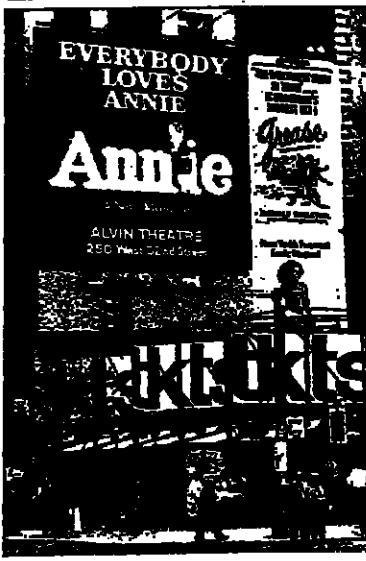
LONDON, June 26 (AP-D) — Britain's unemployment rate fell slightly in the month to mid-June to 5.3 percent of the workforce from 5.4 percent in May, the Employment Department reported today. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployed numbered 1.28 million, down 26,800 from a month earlier.

However, before seasonal adjustment, the number of jobless rose 45,584 to 1.34 million, or 5.6 percent of the work force compared with 5.4 the previous month. The department said the increase was due entirely to school leavers. The adult category of unemployed actually showed a decrease of 58,892, it added.

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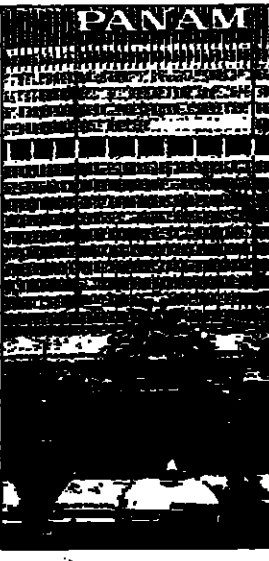
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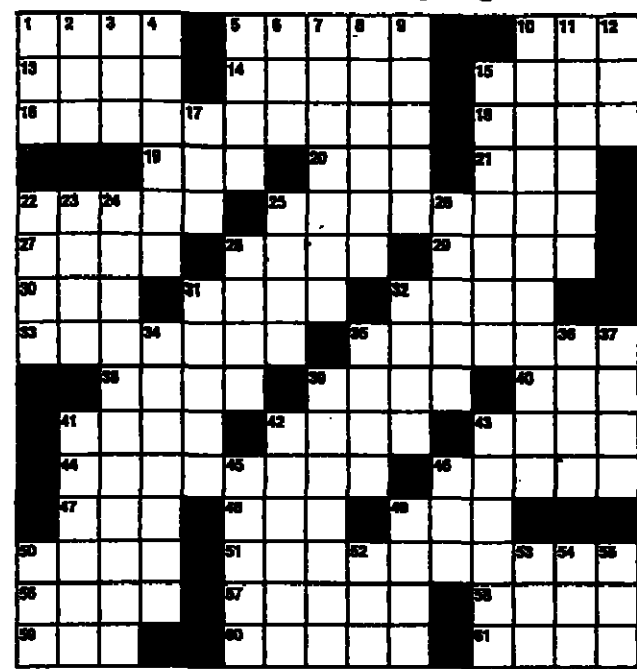
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- ACROSS**
- 1 Sorcerous
 - 2 Lendoglyph's stock in trade
 - 3 Mason follower
 - 4 Arrividerci's relative
 - 5 Wintery white
 - 6 Trans-Pacific
 - 7 Cow in a nursery rhyme
 - 8 Year in the reign of Charles the Simple
 - 9 "Alley" —
 - 10 After signa
 - 11 Uncles, to Shakespeare
 - 12 This outcrops an earldom
 - 13 One-piece outfit
 - 14 Site of Alcazar
 - 15 Castle
 - 16 Lancaster
 - 17 Birds that sound deserving
 - 18 West Land's miller, oddly enough
 - 19 Be in no hurry
 - 20 Neighbor of Wash.
 - 21 Jury (democratic process)
 - 22 Conrad hero
 - 23 Year in Louis XIII's reign
 - 24 Tanager adjacent
 - 25 Asper Rehaz
- DOWN**
- 1 Acad., for one
 - 2 Clock numerical
 - 3 Wisecrack
 - 4 Sounds from K-riggle
 - 5 Larrup, all style
 - 6 — Paul Kruger
 - 7 "Oh Joy, oh unforseen": G. & S.
 - 8 While About Ben Adhem did
 - 9 Waffles' covering
 - 10 Toy with
 - 11 Post-W.W. II group
 - 12 Louis XVI, e.g.
 - 13 Used steel wool
 - 14 Something to jump for
 - 15 Dearly old verb?
 - 16 Person of concern to Nissal
 - 17 Sourdough's foe
 - 18 Lin's mother
 - 19 Crowded closely together
 - 20 Actress
 - 21 Anderson's relative
 - 22 Marsh or bog
 - 23 Former First Family
 - 24 Songwriter's topic
 - 25 Southernmost county in N.J.
 - 26 Indy 500 winner: 1977
 - 27 Transitional musical passage
 - 28 1, 2 vis-a-vis I, II
 - 29 Hindu ruler
 - 30 "Boaters' banner: Abbr.
 - 31 Opponents
 - 32 Fellows
 - 33 "Fellows' meow!"
 - 34 "— a long way —"
 - 35 Sodas evocative

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	fair	MADRID	29	84	fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	rain	MIAMI	29	84	cloudy
ANKARA	22	71	cloudy	MILAN	28	82	cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	fair	MONTREAL	18	65	cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	fair	MOSCOW	24	75	cloudy
BELGRADE	22	70	fair	MUNICH	24	75	fair
BERLIN	22	71	cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	fair	NICE	24	75	cloudy
BUCHAREST	20	66	fair	OSLO	18	65	rain
BUDAPEST	22	71	fair	PARIS	19	66	cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	71	cloudy	PRAGUE	24	75	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	67	fair	ROME	24	75	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	fair	SOFIA	24	75	fair
DUBLIN	14	57	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	28	82	cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	cloudy	TEHRAN	33	91	fair
FLORENCE	22	71	cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	71	fair	TOKYO	28	82	rain
GENEVA	24	75	fair	TUNIS	33	91	fair
Helsinki	22	71	cloudy	VIENNA	24	75	cloudy
HOUSTON	24	75	cloudy	WARSAW	24	77	cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	fair	WASHINGTON	16	65	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	cloudy	ZURICH	23	73	fair
LISBON	26	79	fair				
LONDON	19	66	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	17	62	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT.; all others of 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 26, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

(d) Bond Fund	SP 719.75	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 719.75
(d) Euro Bond	SP 719.75	(w) Euro Bond	SP 719.75
(d) Euro Bond	SP 719.75	(w) Euro Bond	SP 719.75
(d) Euro Bond	SP 719.75	(w) Euro Bond	SP 719.75

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.

(d) CSF Fund	SP 16.00	(w) CSF Fund	SP 16.00
(d) CSF Fund	SP 16.00	(w) CSF Fund	SP 16.00
(d) CSF Fund	SP 16.00	(w) CSF Fund	SP 16.00

BRITANNIA TRUST BANCY (C) LTD.

(d) Universal Dollar Fund	SP 16.00	(w) Universal Dollar Fund	SP 16.00
(d) Universal Dollar Fund	SP 16.00	(w) Universal Dollar Fund	SP 16.00

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Actions Suisse	SP 292.75	(w) Actions Suisse	SP 292.75
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 292.75	(w) Actions Suisse	SP 292.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Concentra	DM 19.10	(w) Concentra	DM 19.10
(d) Concentra	DM 19.10	(w) Concentra	DM 19.10

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1945, Nassau, Bahamas

(d) Earnex Fd.	SP 1.77	(w) Earnex Fd.	SP 1.77
(d) Earnex Fd.	SP 1.77	(w) Earnex Fd.	SP 1.77

FIDELITY Fd. Box 676, Hamilton, Bermuda

(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	SP 26.80	(w) Fidelity Amer. Asset	SP 26.80
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	SP 26.80	(w) Fidelity Amer. Asset	SP 26.80

FIDELITY Fd. Box 175, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

(d) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 1.37	(w) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 1.37
(d) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 1.37	(w) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 1.37

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.

(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37	(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37	(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37

JARDINE FLEMING

(d) Jordanian Fund	SP 1.37	(w) Jordanian Fund	SP 1.37
(d) Jordanian Fund	SP 1.37	(w) Jordanian Fund	SP 1.37

LLOYDS BANK INT. FOR GENEVA II

(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 1.37	(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 1.37
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 1.37	(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 1.37

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda)

(d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37	(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37
(d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37	(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 1.37

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

(d) Swiss Bond	SP 1.37	(w) Swiss Bond	SP 1.37
(d) Swiss Bond	SP 1.37	(w) Swiss Bond	SP 1.37

SWISS BANK CORP.

(d) American-Vol	SP 1.37	(w) American-Vol	SP 1.37
(d) American-Vol	SP 1.37	(w) American-Vol	SP 1.37

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

(d) Amco U.S. Sh.	SP 1.37	(w) Amco U.S. Sh.	SP 1.37
(d) Amco U.S. Sh.	SP 1.37	(w) Amco U.S. Sh.	SP 1.37

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Union Fund	DM 11.75	(w) Union Fund	DM 11.75
(d) Union Fund	DM 11.75	(w) Union Fund	DM 11.75

PEANUTS



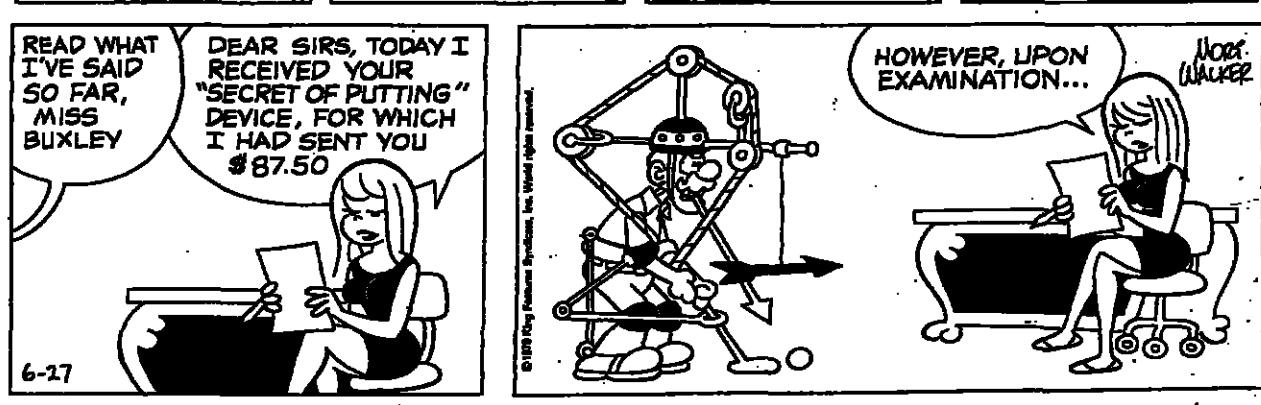
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



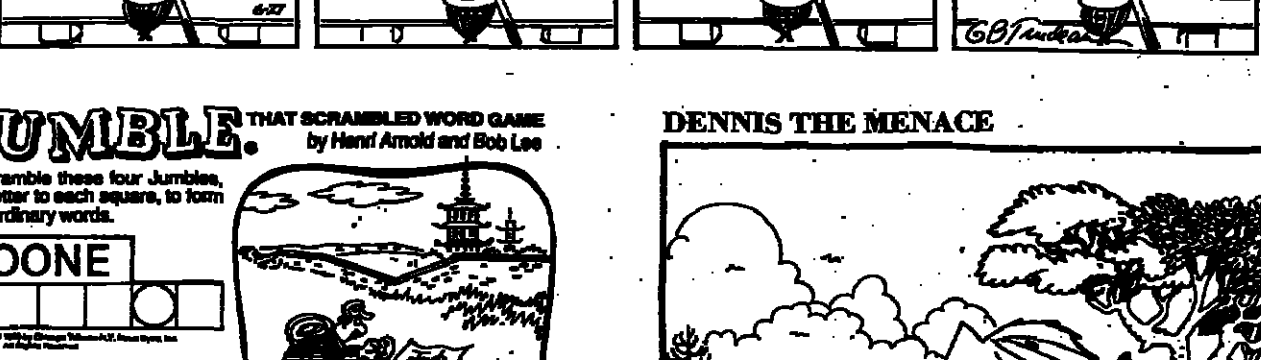
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



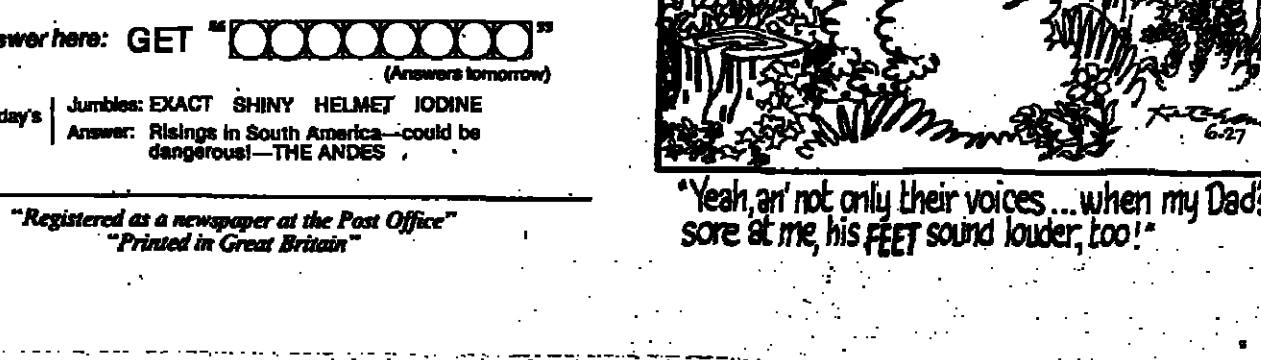
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHEN THE TREE SINGS

By Stratis Haviaras. Simon & Schuster. 219 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by Elaine Kendall

TO CALL this extraordinary work a novel is somewhat like calling the Sistine ceiling a picture. The familiar word in no way prepares the reader for the impact and intensity of the experience ahead. From a book that at first eludes and then transcends all the usual categories.

Stratis Haviaras is a 44-year-old Greek-American poet who has been writing in English for six years. On its first level, "When the Tree Sings" is a narrative of early adolescence set in a piercingly poor Greek village. It begins during the occupation, continues through the Allied liberation and ends when the author must leave his home forever.

"This land, a narrow strip between rocks and seas, can afford only so many of us. It has no trees, no water — only the illusion of trees and water," Grandfather said. "Even when our crops and livestock were not being taken away, nor our springs filled with corpses and muck, a dozen or so young men and women of your age would gather once a year, first on the Promontory, then in the bay to wait for the ship, while parents and other relatives consoled themselves by saying, 'They'll make a fortune in exile, and they'll come back one day.' No one ever returned. The ship came back empty, came back for more," Grandfather said. "This land can afford only so many of us; the rest will have to go. One way or another," he said.

That poignant and fatalistic paragraph appears at the beginning and end of the book. More than a hundred such pieces, equally self-contained, advance the story. Though these brief segments are connected by time and place and are told in the maturing voice of the first-person narrator, they differ widely from one another. Some seem to be fables, parables or myths, others are little comedies, many are brutal; all are stark and deceptively simple. In form, they are neither chapters nor stanzas, but something between the two; as spare as verse but as straightforward as good journalism.

The psychotic cruelty of the Germans finally gives way to the fumbling chaos of the Allies, and a few dozen villagers live to see the changes and adapt to them. That particular war is over. Those mountain fighters who survive come back to the town and take up their interrupted trades. The young narrator watches, dreams, suffers and finally goes away.

"It's the bones that grow first," said Grandmother. "So if your clothes don't fit anymore, we'll just have to tear them a little, here and there," she said, "right where the

Elaine Kendall reviewed this book for The Los Angeles Times.
© Los Angeles Times

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 10 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE MATEBEE CIRCLE	Robert L. Lynd	1
2	SOPHIE'S CHOICE	William Styron	1
3	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1945	John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals	1
4	SHIBUMI	Tommy Lee	1
5	GOOD AS GOLD	by Joseph Heller	1
6	THE ISLAND	by Peter Brackley	1
7	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE	by Helen West	1
8	CHESAPEAKE	by James M. McPherson	1
9	GHOST STORY	by Peter Straub	1
10	CLASS YO	by Ruth S. Han	1
11	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY	by Richard B. Sewall	1
12	A NECESSARY WOMAN	by Helen West	1
13	THE VICAR OF CHRIST	by Walter Margulies	1

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET	by Herman Tarnopol	1
2	CRUEL SHORES	by Sam Martin	1
3	THE PATRICK PROGRAM	by Patrick Weir	1
4	THE MONK LOG	by Spiky Life	1
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal, East-West hoped for a quick profit. Their wishes came close to realization, for the first deal was a tricky partnership.

East's opening bid of one club was the strong artificial bid of the Precision System. Most experts believe in over-calling boldly against the strong club, and South ventured one spade. This proved to be the wrong moment, for East was able to reopen with a double and West had an ideal hand to pass for penalties.

North did not like his hand as a dummy in a spade contract, and tried an SOS redouble, urging his partner to seek salvation elsewhere. South duly reiterated to diamonds, and East doubled again, this time for penalties.

West made a good lead of a trump, and South had to salvage what he could in a messy situation. There was no way to maneuver two spade ruffs in the dummy, so the declarer tried to make use of dummy's clubs. It proved to be a long haul.

East's trump-jack was captured with the king, and the club ten was led. West put up the king and played another trump, pursuing his plan to prevent ruffs. South won with the ace in dummy and took the one ruff available to him in that suit.

The club queen was led and won by the ace. East cashed his two heart winners, and West played low-high, giving no clue to the distribution of the suit. He played the queen of trumps followed by his last trump, locking the declarer in his hand in this position:

South was out off from the winners in the dummy. He was forced to lead a spade from his hand, and his dummy was in a pseudo-squeeze position at the time when West took his two spade tricks. Should he keep the club jack or the heart queen for the heart trick? What was West's last card? In such positions there is almost always a clue, but it may not be easy to find. It was in this case. To do the right thing at the end of the play, South had to think back to the beginning of the hand. He knew that East had bid with 17 high-card points, and his distribution was either 2-5-4-3 or 2-4-4-3. The East-West system called for an opening bid of one trump with 15-17 points, and it had not made it. Therefore, his distribution could not be 2-4-4-3.

After working this out, South scored the heart queen from dummy and scored the last trick with the club jack. He had gone down two tricks, but his loss was minimal.

West led the diamond two.

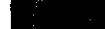
The Season in Fresno

And of course there would be other appropriate occasions for the careful usage of the \$84 wonder camera, once advertised on television by none other than Laurence Olivier, later Sir such and such, and for an honorarium of one million dollars, or soundbells as I believe C.J. Premlar said. Sid, some million of dinero for chatting casually while working the camera and showing

At the wedding breakfast immediately following the ceremony jubilation and laughter was the order of the day, for the breakfast was held at the Virgil, the only restaurant in the flatlands. It has been produced by the Jazayire Sahghelian family for night into three quarters of a century, and the feature was fresh pida straight out of the oven handed around to approximately 40 invited guests and 40 more uninvited from old Armenian Town, and six firemen from the firehouse across the street, and Consuela's kid brother with the \$84 Polaroid — by name Vazken instead of Virgil, for instance. He was

Debriefing a Writer and His Garden

The first book — a spy book — was followed by "Sweet Reason," a book set on a U.S. Navy destroyer. The next one was "The October Circle," which takes place in Bulgaria, and that was followed



Jean-Paul Goyot

Author Robert Littell

Nine months for a novel.

And now he grins — the special grin of a Brooklyn kid who's begun to taste success. Maybe they teach that at PS 193. "I work at my writing every day. And then I come out here, and look at that. Eight rows worth. The one thing I miss the most from America. It's really my reward. Hybrid sweet corn on the cob. What fun!"

Two Republican senators, John Heinz of Pennsylvania and Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, got into a name-calling spat on the floor of the Senate. It ended with a lukewarm handshake. Before the smoke had cleared, Weicker said Heinz was either an "idiot" or "devious."

— **SAMUEL JUSTICE**

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